Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experience. ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 114 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1920 TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
15th May	Morea	16890
19th "	Berlin	17324
22nd "	Mandala	8246
26th "	Narkunda	15620
5th June	Mantua	10885

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about.	Steamer.	
17th May	Kildonan Castle	Calling at Colombo
Early June	Himalaya	Do.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
12th May	Bankura	Gulf Ports
14th "	Pentakota	Karachi direct
17th "	Lega	Karachi coasting
19th "	Hermettra	Bushire only.
20th "	Kampara	E & S Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage per P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be Arranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Shimsui Maru	J. Yamamoto	2933	29th April	13th May
Meichi Maru	H. Shinohara	3191	5th May	16th May
Hiroman Maru	K. Yamada	5170	6th May	15th May
Helmel Maru	R. Nakanishi	4366	7th May	18th May
Shini Maru	R. Konaka	3944	16th May	27th May
Kiyui Maru	M. Murakami	3194	20th May	31st May
Tenshin Maru	C. Hideshima	4172	3rd June	14th June

Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

For freight apply to:
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Office Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
FOR OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 443,900.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Burma Maru	T. Takemure	12th May	23rd May	Japan
Peking Maru	G Fujita	20th May	31st May	"
Siam Maru	D Imaizumi	8th June	20th June	"

For Freight apply to:—
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ford, Bombay.
Near Sailors Ballard Road.

IMPORTERS
OF ALL SORTS OF TYPTWRITERS AND ASSESSORIES.
Rebuilt Remington and Oliver Typewriter are offered to the Public at a reduced price to make room for February shipment. A trial solicited.
Mangaldas Dayabhai & Coy.
72, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

8TH JUNE, 1920

FARES.
1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND... £ 1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND. $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON.
Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	0	0
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gajan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened a interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
RUPCHAND KAPUR.
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Head Office, 55, Bishopsgate Street, London, E. C.

BANKING.

THE
BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,030,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON.	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 9,00,00,000
PADI-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,350,000
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingo-machi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 81,000,000
Reserve Fund .....Yen 28,000,000
Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. AIZAWA.
Manager.
Post Box No. 304,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £750,000
HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Branches: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow. Madras, Rangoon.
Sub-Branches—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
London Office—
3 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.
Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,58,72,400/-
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 1,50,31,388/12
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 8/- half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH:—Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 27,407

DIRECTORS
The Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBOY, (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSH, Esq.
LALJI GOVINJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhucandas Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal).
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI, Esq., Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	60,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed whis does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favou able terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audi according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value is are the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to,
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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Just Received, a fresh consignment of Georgette blouses, dresses, ladies' underwears, underskirts, combinations, Knickers, night-dresses, Kimonos, Chemises, Camisoles, Sunshades, Bonnets, Childrens' frocks and all and every article of wear
FOR
LADIES OF FASHION AND SOCIETY.
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MERCER, MILLINER AND LADIES DRESSMAKER.
Telegraphic Address "ZIYA" Telephone No. 479.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LIMITED
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
GRANTS
5% PER ANNUM ON MINIMUM
MONTHLY BALANCES.
Interest allowed on deposits received up to the close of the 6th day of each
Weekly withdrawals Allowed. Maximum balance Rs. 10,000

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The Permanent Exhibition
OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS
AT GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.
Admission Free.

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"INKOTINE" INKS
and that is why—
they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.
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GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
BOMBAY No. 4.

COLLARS:—
Glazed, ironed turned by Machinery with tip top finish at one anna each (not less than 3).
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HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY 3

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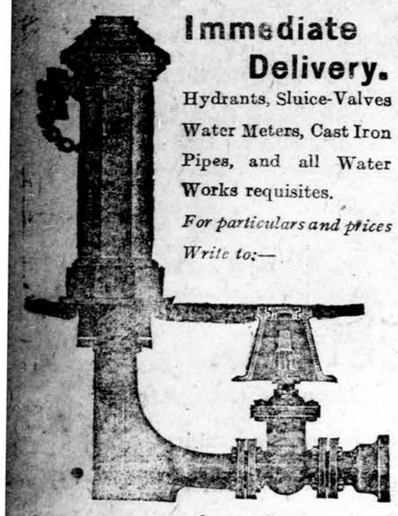

Immediate Delivery.

Hydrants, Sluice-Valves Water Meters, Cast Iron Pipes, and all Water Works requisites.

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50, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

HERON'S EAU DE COLOGNE

Lavender and Hair Bouche—once tried always needed. Tooth Powder kills germs of dental decay in 30 seconds.

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THE HERON CHEMICAL WORKS
ESTABLISHED 1908.
Khotachi Wadi, Girgaon, BOMBAY.

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Nobody's Safe from an outbreak of fire. Don't let yourself be lulled into a False Feeling of Security—get the real protection of the Most Effective Chemical Fire Extinguisher. have already been the means of saving many a life.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE "ROYAL" FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.
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TO ALL CONCERNED IN SECOND HAND MACHINERY
We have Engines, Boilers, Gas Plants, Lathes, Drills, Pumps, Gins, etc., etc., in our stock for ready disposal.
Send for the complete list NOW
ENGINEER & CO.
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AIR

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If you desire Speed, Simplicity and Satisfaction do not fail to inspect this before you buy any.

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Clubwalla & Co.—

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IN THEBONES
No doubt it is rheumatism which has its first effects on the bones. There is a remedy of course, and it is our best suggestion for quick relief. Try

Oman's
CYPRESS SALVE
(rub it on and rub out the pain)
Get a package to-day
Rs. 1-4-0 by post free
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO
Sk. Memon St., Market, BOMBAY

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.)
BRANCHES—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar and Jharia.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....(30-12-19) Rs. 49,90,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 14,00,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale Securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED RULES and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.
HEAD OFFICE,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

Oxygen Gas Supplied Day & Night

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ON YOUR
Mind Tablet
THAT OUR

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BATALA (PUNJAB)

ACTINA

Common Sense Rat Exterminator.
(TRADE MARK REGISTERED.)
Phone No. 2031. Telegram: INSTALL—Bombay
Beware of spurious preparations cheap but absolutely worthless bearing names which are colourable imitation of the Registered Trade Mark only meant to mislead.
Insist upon demanding the **Common Sense Rat Exterminator.**

THE FATAL BANQUET
The food which the rodent is so eagerly devouring, is COMMON SENSE Rat Exterminator. This paste not only clears a building of rats and mice but by drying up the carcases absolutely prevents the unpleasant results attending the use of interior preparations.
Common Sense Mfg. Co., Toronto, London, Bombay, Tokio, Buenos Ayres, Buffalo and Australasia.

DAMAGE BY RATS.
Vide the "Times of India" of October 2nd, 1919.
"Rats and Mice are responsible for 60 Crores of Rupees worth of damage annually."
"Rats and Mice Destruction Bill about to become Law in Great Britain"
"The Rat is the most expensive of all the animals maintained by men."
"A single Rat consumes food worth Rs. 4 every year."
"Owners, Occupiers of land, Builders, Ships and other Vessels liable under the said Act to a Fine of £20 for neglecting to take necessary and reasonable steps to destroy Rats and Mice, and to prevent infection."
STOCK AT ALL CHEMISTS.
Common Sense Rat Exterminator Stores,
J. N. Petit Institute Building, Hornby Road
(Entrance from Napier Road), Fort, BOMBAY.

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HOSES
BRASS, COPPER & LEAD
TUBES
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ROPES
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ALL BRITISH
HATIM ATTARI & Co.,
SHIPCHANDLERS & CONTRACTORS,
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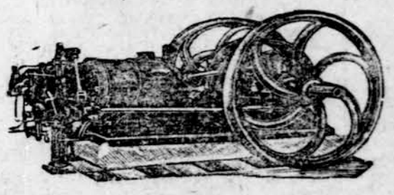

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SITARAM LAXMAN & SON
SHAHABAD STONE CONTRACTORS
to H. E. H. The NIZAMS, GOVT. and other estates in H. E. H.'s DOMINIONS.
Depots:— SHAHABAD—Deccan, Wadi Junction, Chittapur N. G. S. Ry.
Offices:— Ganesh Khind Road, Poona; Bank Street, Fort, Bombay
Tele: Add. SHABADLADI, Bombay. Telephone No. 4231.

THE IONIC PHARMACY

Fever Drops (144	1—0—0
Germicide (general preventive)	0—10—0
Disinfecting fluid (1 pint bottle)	1—0—0
Influenza solution	0—10—0
Liver Solution	1—4—0

THE STANDARD CHEMICAL WORKS.

Neo-Thymoline, (best organic antiseptic for gargles.)	0—14—0
Cologne Water (First quality 3 oz. net)	1—0—0
Cod-liver Oil Emulsion	1—8—0
Universal Embrocation	1—0—0

For further particulars write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR,
22 24 C. P. STREET, near HONGKONG BANK, FORT, BOMBAY.

CONSUMPTION
Hundreds of Letters from patients have been published in the "Chronicle" during the past three years.
Representatives of leading papers have been shown letters from eminent patients and convinced that I have cured many cases.
Lieut.-Colonel I.M.S. advised me not to treat more than
500 PATIENTS A MONTH.
My patients live in India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits, Australia, E. Africa, Scotland and England.
Indian gentlemen writes 22 April:
"I saw Miss Cumberland. She gave excellent evidence of your most successful treatment."
NEXT VISIT BOMBAY
Orient Hotel.
4 May—2 to 6 p.m.
5 May—10 a.m. to 1-30 p.m.
REV. G. R. WALTERS,
B.A., T.C.D., M.A., LL.D.
Address letters:
Northcote Lodge, LONAVLA.

CORKS, CORKS, CORKS.
We have received direct from Manufacturers few very big shipments of different qualities and sizes of Corks suitable for Chemists, Druggists, Perfumers, Wine Bottlers, Brewers, Jam and Chutney Dealers, Military Water Bottle makers, and Laboratories.
Samples and quotations will be forwarded free on applications only to above-mentioned concerns.
Maher Singh Sapuran Singh Chawla,
Merchants and Agents,
GRAND TRUNK ROAD, LAHORE
Branch Office:—"Anarkali Street, Lahore."
Telegraphic address:—"Chawlas, Lahore"

Structure Steel

	Rs. Per cwt.
Angles, Iron 1½ x 1½ x 3/16	— 2
Do. 2½ x 2½ 3/4, 5/16, 3/8	— 20
Do. 3 x 3 x 3/8, 5/16	— 20
Do. 4 x 4 x ½, ¾	— 20
Tees, Iron 2½ x 2½ x 3/4, 5/16	— 20
Round Bars 3/16 x 1/4	— 23
Steel plates 1/4, 1/4, 5/16, 3/8	— 18/3
Soft spelter	— 36
Steel shafting 2" to 4" 16 to 24ft. long	— 35/40
Galvanized pipes, various sizes ½" to 4"	
Expanding Metal, every size	
Crow Bar, steel, Octagon	
Tool steel, Hexagon	

THE
UNION STEEL Co.
No. 1 Apollo St., Rogay Building.

"ALADDIN,"
The Wonderful Lamp.
500 C.P. 1000 C.P.

Steady Shadowless Light—Simplicity in Construction—small oil Consumption
The Brilliant Kerosine Arc Lamp
FOR
Municipalities, Clubs, and Messes, Large Institutions and Halls.
Highly recommended for Theatres and Places of Amusements
Sole Agents in India,
S. Bannister & Co. Ld.
THE LAMP WAREHOUSE
50, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY
Telephone 2800.
Telegrams "ALADDIN BOMBAY"

SHANTI
HAIR REGD BRAIN.
This Oil is most indispensable to the young and old. It is unique in its efficacy, cures unbearable headache, removes mental disorder and helps to concentrate one's mind.
Again this is unique in its Trade Mark. Purchasers are requested to examine the above on the table while purchasing
Price, Rs. 1-4-0. Postage extra.
Wanted Agents everywhere.
For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY
Yogabala Mantralaya,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY No. 4.

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
PROF. AMES'.
Electro-Tonic Pearls
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclinations for work, study or business, general debility and all result of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-4-0.
V. P. charges Annas Four Extra.
SOLE AGENTS,
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.
Market, BOMBAY.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

5,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS, supplied to H. M.'s Government. No. 1 Model Rs. 250, No. 2 Model Rs. 330. Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Managing Proprietors, A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 1

DIABETES — ALBUMEN — ANTI-DIABETES, Rs. 15 per box of 100 Pastilles or (Lozenges); NEPHROLINT, Rs. 14 per 8 oz. bottle. Old and heavy cases completely cured by marvellous extracts of plants of Dr. G. Damman. Ask for brochures with numerous testimonials at Kemp and Co., and give a full description of your disease. Agents:—KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

LOST.

LOST.—One leather HAND BAG bearing label J. S. Mehta, Exporter and Importer, 327, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay while travelling from Nadiad to Becharaji on the 6th instant. The Bag contains 2 Kodak Cameras 2 Pearl Lottery Tickets, clothes and miscellaneous articles. The finder will be rewarded. Please communicate to Mr. J. S. MEHTA, Exporter and Importer, 327, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 872

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,300. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Parsi or Eurasian youth to go Sunday outside work. Apply Box No. 564, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 901

WANTED—An experienced SALESMAN for selling motor cars on Commission basis. Apply Box No. 561A Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 912

WANTED—A TELEPHONE CLERK. Only experienced man need apply to Box No. 558, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.." 889

WANTED—Competent SHORT-HAND TYPISTS and TYPISTS for an attorneys office. Apply Box No. 538, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 789

WANTED—Experienced undergraduates and Matriculates for the Anglo-Urdu School Anjuman Hedayet-i-Islam Malegaon District, Nasik. For particulars. Apply to HAJI KIAZUDDIN AHMAD, Headmaster. 890

WANTED—For the B. D. Petit Parsee General Hospital, an experienced CASHIER and ACCOUNTANT. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to the HONORARY SECRETARY. 900

WANTED—An expert Indian GARDEN SUPERINTENDENT. Pay from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100, according to qualifications. Free family quarters allowed. Apply to Box No. 560, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 560

WANTED—An experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply stating salary required, speeds and copies of testimonials. Applications without these particulars will not be considered. Apply Box 561, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 893

WANTED.—A COMPETENT LADY TUTOR, who has good knowledge of English and Sanskrit to give lessons to a lady at her residence for two hours in the afternoon every day. Apply sharp Box No. 563, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 899

WANTED for a large Newspaper Company in Bombay a competent MACHINE-MINDER to take charge of Newspaper printing machines during night. Apply with copies of testimonials stating references and the lowest salary expected to Box No. 500. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED for service in Basra, two experienced SHORTHAND TYPISTS. Three year's agreement. Apply stating salary required, speeds and copies of testimonials. Applications without these particulars will not be considered. Apply Box No. 559, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 887

WANTED—Experienced PROFESSORS of distinguished qualifications to teach English, Economics, Sanskrit, Persian, Philosophy and Mathematics, for the Raja Ram College, Kolhapur. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to KUNWAR HUKAM SINGH, President, Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, U. P., Rais Angai District, Muttra. 685

WANTED.

FINANCIAL.—WANTED CAPITALIST to invest Rs. 10,000 in paying concern with good returns. Apply Box No. 556. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 884

WANTED—One second-hand COMPOUND ENGINE drop valves or Curlas valves about 300 to 400 I. H. P. Dimension 15—28—30. Apply Box No. 554, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 865

FOR SALE.

MILL MACHINERY—Thousands of Spindles and Looms for sale. Apply for further patriculars to Box No. 497, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 665

DURING VACATIONS—Earn good money by securing materials and orders for India's services in the war—the leading book on the subject. Apply at once to the NEWUL KISHORE PRESS (War Section Department H.) Lucknow. 875

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—1 PORTABLE ENGINE, English make, 10 H. P., 100 pressure, with new certificate, in excellent condition. 3 OIL MILLS, English make, 2 GRINDING MILLS. Apply to N. RAVE, c/o Eastern Paints Mfg. Co., 22-24, Love Lane, Mazagaon. 507

FOR SALE—STUDEBAKER LANDAULETTE MOTOR CAR, very handsome in appearance and in excellent condition, newly painted and overhauled. Also One latest Model Studebaker Car run only 1,800 miles complete, very carefully used to be sold as owner leaving for England. Apply Box No. 562 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 897

TO BE LET.

TO LET—ROOMS, suitable for Offices and Godowns and Shops in Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street and Bakehouse Lane. Run sharp to Messrs. JETHMAL NARANDAS and Co., in Rooms Nos. 119-120, to avoid disappointment. 645

TO BE LET—BEAUTIFUL furnished BUNGALOW, for Princes and nobles with billiard and Tennis on Nepeansey Road. Can also accommodate larger European and Japanese firms. Apply PRAGJI KHANDOOBHAI DESAI, Dadi Seth Estate Plot No. 6, Chowpati. 863

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TENDERS FOR COAL

ARE INVITED by The Wallace Flour Mill Co., for a contract for one year from June, 1920. Consumption about 300 tons monthly. Delivered, weighed and stacked at the mill premises, Chikalwadi, Tardeo. Delivery to be guaranteed.

3, Wallace Street, Fort. 837

NOTICE.

WANTED. A CLERK for the office of the Consulting Architect to Government, Bombay, Salary Rs. 50 p.m. plus the War Allowance at 40 per cent. The Clerk must be a good typist and have passed School Final or Matric examination. The post is temporary at present but may lead to a permanancy. Apply stating age to.

S. WOODS HILL,
A. R. I. B. A.
Consulting Architect to Government Bombay. 861

BY DIRECTION OF THE BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

TEXTILE GOODS FOR SALE BY TENDER.

ENGLISH HEMP CANVAS, Flannels, Towelling cloth, Khaki Puggree cloth Union blanket cloth, Blue Dungares cloth, Puttoo cloth, Mosquite Netting, Blankets Cotton and Woollen, Blue Serge, Khaki serge, Khaki webbing and tape, Kit bags, Khaki Kullahs, Tooth bruches Clasp and Table knives, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Spoons, Forks, Buttons, Chinese Cooly Kits, English Woollen Vests and Drawers, Singers Sewing Machines, Sewing cottons, etc., are available at the Bombay Depots.

Enquires regarding these stocks may be made and samples obtained from the undersigned.

Every reasonable care has been taken to select samples representative of the stocks, but no transactions are on the basis of "SALES BY SAMPLES". Prospective buyers should therefore obtain permission to view the stocks if at all possible.

Concessions to buyers on a large scale will be considered.

Other textile stores, which may hereafter be declared surplus will be notified from time to time.

D. RILEY.
Captain.
Assistant Controller (Textiles).
New Custom House, Bombay. 850

THE CUTCH STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

DIRECTOR SERVICE between Bombay and Cutch-Mandvi. The fast boat KAI PAN with complete messing arrangements will sail from Bombay every MONDAY., and THURSDAY from Alexandra Docks Ferry Warfs (from Bhau's Dacks from where the steamer for Goa Starts.) The said boat will sail from Cutch-Mandvi every Tuesday and Friday afternoon. Passengers tickets can be had from company's office 72, Apollo Street, and No. 107, Bazargate Street, and Kharec Bazar, Mandvi, a day previous and at the Docks on the sailing of the steamer.

PADAMSINH HALAI & Co.,
Agents. 849

TO MEDICAL PROFESSION. NOVOCAIN

NOW
AVAILABLE.

THE ORIGINAL NON-IRRITANT LOCAL ANAESTHETIC. Does not contain Cocaine. Six to seven times less Toxic. Safest and most reliable Local Anaesthetic.

Gold Medal International Congress of Medicine, 1913.

Prices and literature on application.

Manufactured by:

Messrs. SACCHARIN CORPORATION, Ltd., (London).

Sole Agents India, Burma and Ceylon:—
Messrs. F. RUTTONSHAW & CO.,
Oak Lane, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REWARD RS. 25.

5 Crescent Shares Nos. 8853, 1581, 657, 953, 1118.
4 Karim Mills Shares Nos. 5912, 1759, 2402, 6275.
2 Presidency Mills Shares No. 1000, 1001.
LOST or MISLAID, standing in my name, Sankardas Motichand Phakar, Kampur Port, Bahier. 896

IMPORTANT TO P. & O. PASSAGE HOLDERS.

ANY person who can give up or transfer his 1st and 2nd Class passage already booked for 15th and 22nd or 29th May sailings can get very liberal premium. Please communicate without delay to J. c/o Jamnadas Chaturbhuj and Bro., Noor Mansion, opposite Bombay Bank branch, Abdool Raheman Street, Bombay. 895

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for appointmen's on the Clerical Establishment of the Bombay Port Trust Docks from persons holding Matriculation or School Final Certificates. Applicants should state age and education qualifications, and forward copies of testimonials. Previous experience not essential.

A. E. PINSENT,
Acting Manager,
Bombay Port Trust Docks. 902

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS

A going furniture concern in Delhi with influential Government and other connections is now open to consider offers for partnership or for outright sale. Has also got a sufficiently long lease of extensive premises centrally situated which are now almost impossible to secure in Delhi even at fabulous rates owing to the coming Royal Visit. Only Bonafide enquiries accompanied by references entertained. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 695

D. C. & A. C. ELECTRIC MOTORS and DESK FANS

Large Sto-
B. KHAN & Co.,
204, Hornby Road. 696

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICES IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 22RD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 13th May, 1920, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T., to tra. 13th May, 1920, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.).

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.
Bombay, 30th April, 1920. 603

NOTICE.

S.S. "SHINYO MARU" which sailed hence on the 2nd instant for Kobe, Japan, had to put back on Friday night, the 7th idem, owing to a fire having broken out in No. 1 Hold. The fire was extinguished on the morning of the 8th with the assistance of two Fire Floats belonging to the Bombay Port Trust.

The vessel is now in steam and will enter Dock to discharge the damaged cargo as soon as a berth is allotted to her.

The usual survey has been held and particulars of damage done will be notified in due course.

T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha. 867

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

I have pleasure to inform the Motoring Public that by private arbitratio the dispute between the partners of th Petrol Supplying Co. and R. K. Mody Co., was settled and all the partners hav now separated.

By clause Nos. 11 and 12 of the award, dated the 3rd May 1920, myself and Mr. Nanchand Devchand Mehta got possession of the shop (each half portion) in Tribhuvan Terraces and Mr. Ratilal K. Mody was made to vacate it.

By clause 6, it is further ordered that Mr. Ratilal cannot do any business on Lamington Road, in the name of "The Petul Supplying Co."

I shall do business hereafter under the name and style "The Petul and General Stores Supplying Co."

I trust the motoring public will extend me their patronage as before.

871 K. D. BHAGWAT.

THE TWINZAS OIL CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

LOST DIVIDEND WARRANT.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby warned that FIRST DIVIDEND WARRANT No. 73 for Rs. 5,437-8-0 drawn on The Chartared Bank of India Australia and China, in favour of Mr. Abdool Gafoor Abdool Carim of Surat has been LOST. It is hereby notified that application has been made to the Liquidator to issue a Duplicate Warrant for the above amount. Notice is hereby given that if within thirty days from the date hereof, no claim or representation in respect of such original Warrant be made to the Liquidator of The Twinzas Oil Co. Ltd., (in Liquidation) Mr. B. Cowasjee, No. 4 Barr Street, Rangoon, the Liquidator will then proceed to deal with such application for a duplicate.

B. COWASJEE,
Liquidator,
The Twinzas Oil Co., Ltd.,
(in Liquidation).
Rangoon, the 26th April, 1920. 891

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the undersigned for the work of four bungalows to be erected at Poona for His Highness the Aga Khan, G.C.S.I. Etc.

Form of tender specification of works and schedule of rates could be had and plans inspected at the office of the undersigned between 3 and 5 p.m.

ABDULLA B. PEERMAHOMED,
A.R.I.B.A. (Lon.),
Architect, Etc.
Address:—
21, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY. 914

P. & O. STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per s.s. "Dilwara" from Japan and Shanghai are hereby notified that the Steamer has arrived in Bombay and is discharging cargo in No. 4 Shed, Alexandra Dock.

The vessel having been in collision on the voyage, a General Average has been declored. Consignees are therefore required to call at the Office of the undersigned with their Bills of landing and relative original priced Shipping Invoices for their consignments and to sign Lloyds General Average Bond, also to pay a deposit o 5 per cent. on the value of their cargo as contribution to General Average before delivery can be obtained.

The values to be entered on the Bond should be the arrived values, in the condition in which the cargo was received on board excluding the charges payable at port of destination.

The Company's Marine Surveyors, Messrs. Ericson and Richards, will attend at the Dock regularly every morning between 8 and 9 o'clock to survey cargo landed damaged or in doubtful condition.

No survey will be held unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days of the landing of the last package, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed. Applications for survey must reach the undersigned in time so that the survey can tak eplace at the lates on the morning of the seventh day.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th May, 1920. 894

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The PROSPECT MILLS, LTD., have contracted to sell their whole concern including the immoveable properties described in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd schedules hereunder written with the Mills Buildings standing thereon and all their machinery spare parts etc., to our clients The Diamond Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd. All persons having any claim or interest by way of inheritance, gift, sale, lease, mortgage, share, charge, lien, easement or otherwise of whatsoever kind or nature into or upon the said properties or any part thereof are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned Attorneys for the Purchasers at their office situate at No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default the sale will be completed at the expiration of the said period and all interests and claims, if any, in to or upon the said properties or any part thereof of which no notice shall have been so received will be considered as relinquished or waived.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of redeemed Foras Freshold land or ground situate on the West side of De Lisle Road in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement five thousand one hundred and fifty-four square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less being a portion of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 82, 666, 667, 690, 737, 710, 727, 732 and 740 and New Nos. 1/11981 Old Survey No. and New Survey No 1/2704 and registered in the books of the Foras land Commissioner under No. 852 and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 2251 (1 to 6) and Street No. 300 (A to E) De Lisle Road, and bounded, on or towards the North partly by the land of Ayub Haji Rahimtulla and partly by the land of Empress Mills, on or toards the West by the land of the said Empress Mills, on or toards the South partly by the property of the Prospect Mills, Limited, and partly by the property of the Vendors given on lease to Dossabhoy Rustomji Daruwalla and on or towards the East partly by the property of the Vendors given, on lease to the said Dossabhoy Rustomji Daruwalla and partly by the property of Meherji Cursetji Golwalla and which said premises are in the occupation of the Vendors.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All those pieces or parcels of Foras land or ground held under a Lease, dated the 11th day of March, 1893, and made between Damodardas Tapidas and Dayabhai Tapidas of the one part and The Hope Mills Limited of the other part for a term of 99 years from the 21st day of October, 1891, renewable in perpetuity at the monthly rent of Rupees 128-12" situate on the West side of De Lisle Road, Chinchpokli in Parel, in Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement twelve thousand one hundred and eighteen square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the East by the said De Lisle Road, on or towards th eWest and South by the property of the Connaught Mill Company, Ltd., and on or towards the North by the property thirdly hereinafter described and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 688, 690, New Nos. 12687 and 12690 and New Survey Nos. 1/2706, 1/2707 and 1/2708 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G Nos. 2248 (1), 2249 (1) and 1053 and Street Nos. 294 to 296 and 58.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land, situate on the West side of De Lisle Road aforesaid in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring nine thousand two hundred and sixty-five square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the East by the said De-Lisle Road, on or towards the West by the property of Rao Bahadur Nana Meroji and others, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Sorabji Jamasji Lala but now of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit and on or towards the South by the property hereinbefore described in the second schedule hereto all which said piece or parcel of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with the other pieces of land belonging to the said Rao Bahadur Nana Meroji and others under Old Nos. 120, 670 638, 640 729 and 105 New Nos. B/12084, 12661 and 12936 and New Survey No. No. 1/2705 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G No. 2250 (1) and Street No. 298.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1920.
MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys. 898

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. MAHOMEDALLY MAMOOJI has contracted to purchase from Mr. ARABALLY VALIJI, the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien, possession, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned in their office at No. 35, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be complete without reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of goathan land admeasuring about 125 feet in length and 35 feet in breadth together with a building standing thereon about 50 feet in length and 22 feet in breadth bounded towards the East by the house of Gustin Francis Jao towards the West by the house of Enab Antone Ghasper Souza, towards the South by open piece of land and house of Gustin Francis Jao and towards the North by a public passage and the house of Luis Manuel Souza. The gully which passes by the house of Gustin Francis Jao belongs half to the Vendor which is hereby conveyed to the Purchaser.

SECONDLY:—Five pieces or plots of open land or field commonly known by the name of Khadapakar admeasuring about 11 Gunthas bearing Survey No. 314 Pot. Nos. 6 and 11 bounded, on or towards the East by the field of Jao Baras Fernandis towards the West by the field of Husein Shariff on the North by the field of Gustin Francis and on the South by the field of Jao Reginald Zuze.

THIRDLY:—Two pieces of open land or field commonly known by the name of Khadapakhar admeasuring about 7 Gunthas bearing Survey No. 320, Pot Nos. 2 bounded, on or towards the East by the abovementioned five pieces, of land or field, towards the West by the field of Kartoon Martin, towards the South by the field of Francis Rodrigues and Pawloo Martin and towards the North by the field of Etwo Jao.

FOURTHLY:—Two pieces of open field or land commonly known by the name of Viriaknar admeasuring about 9 Gunthas bearing No. 325, Pot. Nos. 7 and 8 bounded towards the East by the Gowan or Cowneid, towards the West by the neids of ignas Pascoal Souza and Lawres Martin towards the South by the fields of Luiris Martin and Ardesir Wadia and towards the North by the fields of Jao Manwel.

FIFTHLY:—One piece or plot of open field or land commonly known by the name of Talyachikhar admeasuring about 8 Gunthas bearing Survey No. 339 Pot No. 12 bounded towards the East by the heid of Lauris Martin, towards the West by the Bed or Khar towards the South by the heid of Martin widow of Manwel Joshin and towards the North by the heids of Martin widow of Manwel Joshin and Pawloo Martins.

SIXTHLY:—One piece or plot of open field or land commonly known by the name of Harmuda admeasuring about 2 Gunthas Survey No. 334 Pot. No. 14 bounded towards the East by the heid of Martin widow of Manwel Joshin, towards the West by the heid of Antone Mariam towards the South by the field of Cantan Jao and towards the North by the field of Francis Jao.

SEVENTHLY:—One piece or plot of open field or land commonly known by the name of Harmuda admeasuring about 1¼ Gunthas bearing Survey No. 336 Pot No. 5, bounded towards the East by the heid of Antone Souza towards the West by the field of Manwel Jabin Souza towards the South by the field of Antone Souza and towards the North by the field of Etwoo Jao.

EIGHTHLY:—One piece or plot of open field or land commonly known by the name of Chirkhop admeasuring about 3 Gunthas bearing Survey No. 340 Pot. No. 14 bounded towards the East by the field of Doming Alos Marian and Etwoo Jao towards the West by the field of Ardesir Wadia, towards the South by the fields of Javli widow of Ardesir Wadia and towards the North by the fields of Etwoo Jao and Lauris Martin and Enas Souza.

NINTHLY:—One piece or plot of open field or land commonly known by the name of Chirkhop admeasuring about 1¼ Gunthas bearing Survey No. 340, Pot No. 43, bounded towards the East and South by the fields of Ardesir Wadia towards the West by the field of Jao Satiog and towards the North by the field of Kaitan Martin.

TENTHLY:—One piece or plot of open field or land commonly known by the name of Chirkhop admeasuring about 2 Gunthas bearing Survey No. 340 Pot No. 44, bounded towards the East and West by the fields of Ardesir Wadia, towards the South by the fields of Makni Late Marwadi and Gustin Etrain and towards the North by the field of Jao Sauture.

ELEVENTHLY:—One piece or plot of open field or land commonly known by the name of Talyachikhar admeasuring about 8 Gunthas bearing Survey No. 341 Pot. No. 7 bounded towards the East and North and West by the fields of Caitan Jao towards the South by the field of Martin widow of Manwel Jashin.

TWELFTHLY:—One piece or plot of open field or land commonly known by the name of Talyachikhar admeasuring about 6¼ Gunthas bearing Survey No. 341 and Pot No. 13 bounded towards the East, North, and West by the fields of Caitan Jao and towards the South by the field of Laurins Martin.

THIRTEENTHLY:—One piece or plot of open field commonly known by the name of Halwa admeasuring about 1 Guntha bearing Survey No. 306, Falni No. 66, bounded towards the East by the field of Antone Jashin towards the West by the field of Antone Souza towards the South by the field of Etwoo Jao towards the North by the field of Ped Simao Kilan Jao.

FOURTEENTHLY:—One eigth portion in one water well in the plot of land called Harmuda, stone built, which well is known by the name of Kurdaichi Bav, situate in Survey No. 442 and the whole well is bounded on the East and North by the field of Martin Manwel Jashin on the West by the field of Idoor Jao and on the South by the field of Caras Rodrigues.

Dated this 12th day of May, 1920.

SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 910

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMEDALLY MOOLA ESMAILJI, of Bombay, Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby requird to make the same known in writing to the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay, the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Ratse and Taxes and to the undersigned at their Office No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard or reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, known as E. Block, situate, lying and being at Grant Road, at private Lane off Foras Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 311 square yards or thereabouts, being portion of the larger piece of land, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. U/13533 and New Survey No. 21/6984, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 33, 35, &c., New Nos. 13533, 13535, 13906, 13909, 13914, 13944, 13955, Old Survey Nos. 174, 176, 177, 132, 173, 175, 6/131, 132, New Survey No. 6984, and which said small premises are assessed in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 4403 (2) (3) and Street No. 38A, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the South and East by the properties of the Vendors known as Block F and G, on or towards the West by a forty feet private road over which the Vendors have a right of way, on or towards the North by the property of Serinbai Cowasji Lentin and Avabai Rustamji Kotwal.

Dated this 12th day of May, 1920.
PURNANAND & CLUBWALLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 916

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai JERBAI widow and administratrix of Jamshedji Behramji Bharucha alias Presswalla has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same if any shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Freehold and Tax Rehute together with the stables and well standing thereon situate, lying and being at Chandanwadi, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue with the land hereinafter secondly described under Collector's Old No. 268-69, New No. 2666, Old Survey No. 42 and New Survey Nos. 2206, 2236 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward Nos. 3261, 3262-66 and 3455 (a) 3456 and 3459 (a) 3462, Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, 6, 93, 95; 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107; and containing by admeasurement 2027 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say:—on or towards the East by the Old Sonapur Lane on or towards the West by the property of Nakhooda Mahomedally Rogay, on or towards the North partly by the Old Sonapur Lane and partly by the property known as Pathare Prabhu Funeral Dharamshala, and on or towards the South by Chandanwadi Lane and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements dwelling houses or chawls standing thereon situate, lying and being at Chandanwadi Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 776 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with the land first hereinbefore described under Old No. 58-61, New No. 2666, Old Survey No. 42 and New Survey No. 2206, 2236 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward Nos. 3325, 3326 at 3328 3329, 3330 and 3331 (1) and 3332 (1), 3332 (2) and Street Nos. 22-24-26 and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 7a, and bounded as follows that is to say: on or towards the East and South by the property of the Bombay Improvement Trust and on or towards the West and North by the Chandanwadi Lane and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendors' tenants.

Dated this 12th day of May 1920.
BHAISHANKER KANGAD GIRDHARLAL,
908 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that LALJI alias LALSING MANSING, PARWATIBAI LALSING MANSING, RAMCHANDRA LALSING, MOTISING LALSING, MARONJI JUTHABHAI MEHTA and PANJI KHAKAJIT MISIK, Trustees of an indenture of Settlement, dated the 20th day of July, 1918, have contracted with our clients Messrs. SOONDERDAS LALJI and JETHABHAI KHATAO for the absolute sale to them free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease lien charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Freehold and Tax Rebate together with the stables and well standing thereon situate, lying and being at Chandanwadi, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue with the land hereinafter secondly described under Collector's Old No. 268-69, New No. 2666, Old Survey No. 42 and New Survey Nos. 2206, 2236 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward Nos. 3261, 3262-66 and 3455 (a) 3456 and 3459 (a) 3462, Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, 6, 93, 95; 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107; and containing by admeasurement 2027 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say:—on or towards the East by the Old Sonapur Lane on or towards the West by the property of Nakhooda Mahomedally Rogay, on or towards the North partly by the Old Sonapur Lane and partly by the property known as Pathare Prabhu Funeral Dharamshala, and on or towards the South by Chandanwadi Lane and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements dwelling houses or chawls standing thereon situate, lying and being at Chandanwadi Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 776 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with the land first hereinbefore described under Old No. 58-61, New No. 2666, Old Survey No. 42 and New Survey No. 2206, 2236 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward Nos. 3325, 3326 at 3328 3329, 3330 and 3331 (1) and 3332 (1), 3332 (2) and Street Nos. 22-24-26 and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 7a, and bounded as follows that is to say: on or towards the East and South by the property of the Bombay Improvement Trust and on or towards the West and North by the Chandanwadi Lane and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendors' tenants.

Dated this 12th day of May 1920.
BHAISHANKER KANGAD GIRDHARLAL,
908 Purchasers' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. ABDUL KADAR HAJI ABDULLA SOBANI, SALEH MAHOMED HAJI ABDULLA SOBANI, ALI MAHOMED HAJI ABDULLA SOBANI, all of Bombay Cutchi Memon Inhabitants as administrators of the property and credits of HAJI ABDULLA HAJI OOMER SOBANI deceased and in their own right have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at the corner of Musjid Bunder Road and Narayen Dhuru Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 233 square yards or thereabouts and formerly registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old No. 281, New No. 1939, Old Survey Nos. 2832, 2834 to 2848 New Survey No. 1337 and bounded on the East by the property of Keshavji Damji, on the West by the Narayen Dhuru Street now known as Bibi Jan Street, on the North by the property of the Trustees of Fatmabai Rogay, on the South by the Musjid Bunder Road and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 828, Street Nos. 74-78, (Musjid Bunder Road) and B Ward No. 856 and Street Nos. 3-9 (Narayen Dhuru Street) and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

Dated this 8th day of May, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
838

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF 60 CASES LEAD POWDER AND 60 CASES ZINC POWDER JAPANESE NIPON T QUALITY.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 25 Medows Street by order of the officer concerned—

60 cases Japanese Nipon A quality Lead Powder.
60 cases Jap. Nipon A Quality Zinc Powder.
Packed in 1 Lb. Tin.

AUCTION SALE OF 59 CASES CALCUTTA TEA.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Ramanlal Motilal and Co. at their godown at Koliwada and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers Messrs. C. P. Perry and Co.

Lot No. 76—39 cases each 95 lbs.
Lot No. 98—20 cases each 8 lbs.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 13th May 1920.

MESSRS. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE.

AUCTION.

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordeance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE. Government Auctioneers, will hold a public Auction, at the Kirkee Arsenal, on FRIDAY, 14th May, 1920, at 2 p.m., of the following unserviceable, stores:—

A large quantity of brass old pig, Zinc Pig, Aluminium Pig Metal Pewter Pig, Bronze scrap, Axespick head, Felt old, leather old, shovels, old Gunny, old Canvas, Tin old Barrows wheel, Blankets old, Anvels of sorts, a large quantity of Tents I. P., Spades, steel Cast scrap, iron, wrought steel mild scrap, Mamooties Fawlins of sorts, Cordage Hemp, Enomel ware web old, Jhools, Rags, old cloth, sheets, Baskets, ground sheets, Pipe hose, old tanks, Packing Cases, Bath Tubs, Camp kattles, Drums, Bicycles' etc.

The Conditions of Sale will be read on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.
840

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, SUNDAY and MONDAY, the 15th, 16th and 17th May, 1920, respectively each day at 1 p.m., (S. T.) at Kamshet Station (G. I. P. Ry.).

An Assortment of constractors' plant, tools and stores, machineries, cranes, pumps, valves, boilers, oil engines, mortar mills, drilling machines, rolling stock, W. I. Girders, joists, boats, barges, launches, electric fittings, lamps, furnitures, stone crushers, engineering instruments sundry stores etc., the property of Messrs. Pauling and Co., Ld.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N. B.—Train leaving Bombay at 7-55 a.m. (S. T.) and Poona 10-45 a.m. (S. T.) will stop at Kamshett Station.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th May, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

SALE OF A MOTOR CAR.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will by order of the owner, sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their sale Rooms the following:

One "Maxwell" Motor Car No. 5927 20 H.P. 4 cylinder, 1917 model, 5 seaters in running order fitted with electric lights.

SORABJEE COWASJEE,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th May, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORY AT BHILVADI ON M. S. M. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the owner Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following factory.

The factory stands on 3 pieces of land admeasuring about 21 acres more or less with the bungalows, out-houses, factory, two wells, etc., situate in the district of (Zilla) Satara, Taluka Tasgaon, village Bhilwadi.

DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY.

1 gin engine by Fairbank Brearley Shiphleg Cross compound 12" x 2" x 24" rev. P. M. 110 Nominal H P 37 grooved flywheel automatic expansion Gear to H P Cylinder and simple slide, to low pressure cylinder with feed pump and box frame, 1 Press engine by Rice and Co., Box frame long stroke twine cylinder with 12 hydraulic low and high pressure pumps with a flywheel H P 30. 1 half Press Jamasji Maneckji's with a central 11" diameter. 1 Finisher four columns Jamasji's Lancashire Boiler by Penman and Co. of Glasgow of a working pressure of 140 lbs. per 30' by 6' N H P 41 Boiler No. 2526. 1 Steam donkey pump of Westminster Steam Pump Co. Marine Type. Cylinder diam. 9", 1 Kappas opener (locally made). 23 Platt Bros' D R Gins complete without rollers beltings bare shafts.

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS.

2 pieces built bungalows, godowns, sheds, workmen's quarters, store rooms, etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KALACHOKI ROAD, CHINCHPOOGLY.

Pursuant to the Judge's Order dated the 10th March 1920 and under instructions from N. H. Moos Esq., the Receiver, appointed in Suit No. 1033 of 1918 (Zelukhabai v/s Khairbai), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Chinchpoogly and on the Southern side of Kalachoki Road containing by admeasurement 277 square yards, or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767 and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 8363 and 8367 and Streets No. 5 to 13 and bounded as follows:—On the last by the property of Halimabai and Hawabai daughters of Joosub Sacoor, on the East by a passage, on the North by the said Kalachoki Road and on the South by the property of Mr. Tribhowandas Vurjiwandass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, for the Receiver or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 13th May, 1920.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO MILL AGENTS AND STORE SUPPLIERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 62 CASKS PURE AUSTRALIAN MUTTON TALLOW.

On SATURDAY, the 15th May at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street, by order of Mr. Hussenalli Nanji and on account and at the risk of Trilockchand Dalsukhrai, complete shipping documents of

62 casks weighing tons 10-4-2-1 of First quality of Pure Australian Mutton Tallow arrived per s.s. "Hymettes".

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance paid and documents taken three days after the date of sale.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th May, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents
THE
Bandman Comedy Co.
In conjunction with
PIERROT PIE.

Matinee to-day, Thursday 13th May, at 5-30 p.m.

"GOOD NIGHT NURSE."

To-morrow, Friday, May 14th at 9-30 p.m.

"A VOICE FROM THE MINARET."

Saturday, May 15th Matinee at 5-30 p.m.

"MR. WU."

Sunday, May 16th at 9-30 p.m.

"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH."

SPECIAL NOTE:—The Pierrot Pie Co. will perform at 5-30 p.m. on the days when the Bandman Comedy Co. perform at 9-30 p.m. and VICE VERSA.

Reduced Price on week day Matinees.

PLANS AT ROSE COMPANY upto 6 p. m. for the 9-30 performances and after 7 p. m. at the Theatre AND for the 5-30 performances upto 4 p. m; and at 4-30 at the Theatre.

AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

The Loveliest of the Lovely
MARGARITA FISHER
In a delicious 5-part comedy thriller
"ANN'S FINISH"
The tale of an adventurous girl, who starts by being expelled from various schools and finishes as a war bride.

THE EVENT OF THE YEAR

'The Grand National, 1920.'

(Exclusive to Madan Theatres, Ltd.)
25 CAMERAS, 48 OPERATORS AND ASSISTANTS.
A Faithful and Complete Reproduction of the Race.
Commencing next Saturday 15th May.
Mack Sennett's £100,000 Racing Play
"MICKEY"
WITH THE GREAT COMEDIAN THE TANTALIZING TOM-BOY
MABEL NORMAND
"MICKEY"—is Like a Spring Tonic.

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

THE CONCLUDING EPISODES OF
"The Iron Test"
FEATURING
Antonio Moreno & Carol Holloway
SEE THEM AT YOUR FAVOURITE PICTURE THEATRE.
ALSO
Gaumont Graphic
SHOWING
THE WOVLD'S NEWS IN PICTURES.

THIS WEEK—THIS WEEK
DARING EXPLOITS OF
Jack Sam & Pete
THRILLS GALORE IN THIS
ONE WHALE OF A PICTURE
Yet Healthy Sensationalism is the Keynote
MISS IT NOT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

COMING SHORTLY
TWO NORDISK SPECIALS
A PRINCE OF BHARATA
AND
A DAUGHTER OF BRAHAMA.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

Rendezvous of the Cultured.
GRAND OPERA SEASON
RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA CO.

TO-NIGHT **TO-NIGHT**
"THAIS."

14th—MADAME BUTTERFLY
15th—ROMEO AND JULIET
Matinee Saturday 15th at 5 —"AIDA."

OVERTURE AT 9-30 EACH NIGHT.

NOTE.
Special Motors.
Phœnix Taxi and Transport Coy.'s Motors at 12 annas a mile on the estimated distance.

Special Trams.

ONE CAR to Colaba via Girgam from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

ONE CAR to Victoria Gardens via Churni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

ONE CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House—proceeding on Sandhurst Road, and crossing Churni Road, Khetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhindi Bazar and Doongri Road.

Night Prices Rs. 10, 7, 5, 3 & 2. Boxes from Rs. 90 downwards.

Matinee Prices Rs. 7, 5, 3, 2, and 1. Boxes at prices based upon about Rs. 7/- per seat.

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO.
(Balcony Seats can also be booked.)

PICTURE PROGRAMME.

Thursday and Friday at 6-30

The Five-reel Photoplay:

"Stripped for a Million."

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

Prices: Re. 1-8; Re 1; Ans. 8 and 4.
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

THE EXCELSIOR

FAREWELL VISIT
OF
MAURICE E. BANDMAN'S
famous
"PIERROT PIE CO."
"PIERROT PIE CO."
In conjunction with the
BANDMAN COMEDY Co.
14 CLEVER ARTISTES 14
including
THE POPULAR ARTISTE
MADELINE ROSSITER
and ZIMMY
THE LIVE JAZZ MAN

To-day Thursday May 13th at 9-30 p. m.
and
Tomorrow Friday May 14th at 5-30 p. m.
Matinee only:

PIE No. 1.

Saturday May 15th at 9-30 p. m.
and
Sunday May 16th at 5-30 p. m.
Matinee only:

PIE No. 2.

Monday May 17th at 9-30 p. m.
and
Tuesday May 18th at 5-30 p. m.
Matinee only:

PIE No. 3.

EACH PIE IS AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT DISH.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES FOR WEEK-DAYS MATINEES.

Special Note:—The Bandman Comedy Co. will perform at 5-30 p. m. on the days when the Pierrot Pie Co. perform at 9-30 p. m. and VICE VERSA.

Plans at Rose & Co. for 9-30 performances upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. at the Theatre AND for MATINEE PERFORMANCES upto 4 p. m. AND at 4-30 p. m. at the Theatre.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

Pearl White
IN
The feature Serial de Luxe of a thousand Sensations
THE BLACK SECRET
The third instalment this week.

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest news from everywhere.

PATHE REVIEW
a weekly film magazine, Amusing and Instructive.

HIS ONLY FATHER
A Luke Comic.

Time—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee—3-30 and 5-15 p. m.

IMPERIAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW!
For two days only

Messrs K. D. and Brothers will present the Magnificent Photo-drama.

"Why I Would Not Marry?"

Mind you—it is a
WILLIAM FOX
production, and you now know what that means!

AN ADVICE!

Show this Mighty, Instructive Photo-drama to your
Mother—Sisters—Daughters
they will learn a lesson never to be forgotten.

"Why I Would Not Marry?"

You women who have loved—you women who have yearned—you women who have suffered—surely YOU know the Answer! Surely the Answer is Written in YOUR Hearts!

She learned to her cost that men of evil admire swan-white arms and ruby lips
And when she found out THAT—what did she do? See it in

"Why I would Not Marry?"

(6 Parts—7,000 feet.)
See it positively to-day at the
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road.)

COMMENCING SATURDAY NEXT
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present
"WESTWARD HO!"
Adapted from the famous novel of
CHARLES. KINGSLY.

IF YOU NEED

High Class English and American Furniture suitable for Palaces, Hotels and Messe Large stock of Iron Combination Bedsteads and Perambulators always in stock.

Furniture for Sale & Hire
At Moderate Rates.

ALLABUX SOMJEE DOSSA
Allabux Building, 29-33 Chuckla Street
Tele. { graph—CAMPKITS / home—2148.

THE WEATHER.

AN EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, May 11.

An earthquake shock of slight intensity was recorded on Alipore Seismograph to-day.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 12th May, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—The sky is lightly clouded in the extreme north. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature is considerably lower than usual in the north and the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded at Mainpuri and lightly clouded at Cawnpore. Humidity is in defect at Agra, but is in excess in the rest of the reporting area. Both day and night temperatures are about normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is clear. The air is drier than usual at most stations. Day temperature is below the average at Jacobabad, but is above it at Karachi, the latter station recording a maximum of 103 deg. F. which is 16 deg. above normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—The sky is lightly to moderately clouded in west Kathiawar and at Deesa and Surat. Humidity is in defect at Rajkot and Deesa, but is in excess at Neemuch. Day temperature is above the average at Bhuj, but is below it at Surat; night temperature is above normal at Bhuj and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—The sky is clear. The air is drier than usual at Saugor and Raipur. Both day and night temperatures are about normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are about normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—The sky is lightly clouded at Belgaum, but is clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the south Bombay Deccan and at Malegaon and Aurangabad, but is in defect at Ahmednagar and Nizamabad. Day temperature is below the average at Aurangabad, Poona and Belgaum; night temperature is below normal in the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to continue so.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 11th May, 1920:—

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and Bengal and local in Bihar, Kashmir and Malabar. It has occurred also at a few stations in Burma, Orissa and the east of the United Provinces. Chief amounts are:—Sibsagar, Shillong one inch; Dhubri, Silchar one and a half; Cox's Bazar, Narayanganj, Barisal four; Chittagong three; Jessore, Mymensingh, Bogra two; Berhampore, Jalpaiguri three-quarters; Dinajpur one and a half; Balasore, Bahraich two; Sonamarg, Simla, Trivandrum a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 12th MAY 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total. 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Deficiency, 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	97.3	74.8	..	..	..	..
Do. (th)						
Jask	..	..	70	..	6.97	+2.91
Muskat	..	..	72	..	0.82	—3.09
PUNJAB—						
Multan	104.9	74.3	79	..	2.18	+0.35
Rawalpindi	94	66.3	67	..	8.03	—1.60
Lahore	105.3	70.4	55	..	3.23	—0.52
Risaur	100.0	71.5	41	..	1.76	—0.45
Ambala	97.1	68.7	30	..	4.39	—1.40
Delhi	97.0	68.9	34	..	2.22	—0.99
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	111.2	80.0	23	..	2.29	+0.10
Mainpuri	112.1	79.1	22	..	1.43	—1.07
Jhansi	111.9	78.3	26	..	0.94	—0.01
Cawnpore	110.0	78.5	29	..	1.45	—0.85
Allahabad	111.1	70.6	21	..	1.04	—1.36
SIND & RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	109.7	83.8	40	..	0.78	—0.76
Karachi	..	..	81	..	0.45	—1.22
Ajmer	104.8	83.8	39	..	2.64	+1.18
Jaipur	109.4	66.6	23	..	2.71	+1.08
Kotah	111.2	80.6	19	..	2.02	+0.56
Mount Abu	86.8	70.4	18	..	0.72	—0.31
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	104.6	76.1	58	..	0.12	—0.43
Dwarka	87.4	79.8	81	..	1.07	—0.34
Veraval	84.7	80.0	75	..	0.78	+0.31
Rajkot	107.1	70.7	51	..	2.10	+1.20
Bhavnagar Para	100.8	80.2	47	..	3.68	+3.51
Surat	92.6	76.0	56	..	4.06	+3.63
Ahmedabad	110.8	80.2	49	..	1.90	+0.79
Deesa	109.0	78.2	56	..	0.06	—0.47
Neemuch	105	77.8	45	..	3.51	+2.88
Indore	103.7	68.5	51	..	6.03	+3.90
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	106.0	83.5	57	..	1.32	—1.77
Saugor	108	84.6	17	..	0.89	—1.74
Hoshangabad	102.8	80.0	29	..	3.68	+1.67
Khandwa	111.0	80.1	..	..	6.64	+5.28
Akola	111.3	81.0	18	..	3.47	+0.49
Amraoti	111.1	82.5	13	..	3.14	+0.84
Nagpur	111.2	82.2	34	..	2.00	—1.08
Chanda	112.7	79.2	43	..	2.53	—0.09
Raipur	109.7	80.9	64	..	1.98	—0.91
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90.8	80.7	75	..	1.50	+0.93
Ratnagiri	90.1	81.1	68	..	0.78	—0.34
Marmagoa	88	81.4	74	..	0.78	—0.34
Karwar	90.	82.0	88	..	5.11	+2.32
DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	109.5	74.0	28	..	1.88	+0.66
Ahmednagar	105.2	70.7	25	..	4.91	+3.10
Poona	98.7	72.4	51	..	2.98	+1.31
Sholapur	103.8	77.8	46	..	2.70	+0.71
Bijapur	102.9	72.4	51	..	2.46	+0.41
Belgaum	97.6	74.0	69	..	4.34	+0.56
Aurangabad	107.6	72.4	14	1.01	3.17	+1.14
Nizamabad (Indr)	111.8	67.8	31	..	5.16	—0.69
Hyderabad	103.8	72.4	59	..	10.03	+7.70
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	93.6	76.2	74	2.64	10.96	+6.44
Calicut	90.6	73.9	83	0.81	23.53	+13.60
Cochin	90.1	74.9	79	0.98	2.51	+10.44
Colombo	88	74.5	75	5.55	34.90	—1.17
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR & DAY SORE—						
Masulipatam	102	81	74	..	13.48	+5.87
Bellary	106.3	79.7	53	..	6.31	+4.88
Cuddapah	100.0	82.2	53	..	2.66	+1.05
Madras	105.7	82.8	68	..	27.64	—5.58
Bangalore	96.1	71.1	73	0.03	8.10	+2.66
Coimbatore	93.1	74.9	78	..	6.65	+1.03
Trichinopoly	100.4	70.7	72	0.04	24.64	+13.39
Nagapatam	102	82.7	83	..	34.07	+23.70

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 12th May 1920 was 29.07 inches.

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 60 deg. F. In case of the ancroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 90 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-40 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it coming given.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

"Pierrot Pie" Vandeville Co., opens at the Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

The Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Annual General Meeting, 4, Elphinstone Circle, 2-30 p.m.

Edward Sassoon Mills, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, 2, Rampart Row, 4-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 15.

Lonovla Y. W. C. A. Home Fancy Fair.

MONDAY, May 15.

Sassoon and Alliance Silk Milk Co. Ld., Annual General Meeting, 3 Forbes St., 4-30 p.m.

The mail steamer Narkunda, with the outward mails of the 29th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 19.

N. Y. K. steamer Kimi Maru (left Singapore, 8th) expected to arrive at daylight.

THURSDAY, May 20.

Pearl Necklace Lottery Drawing at the Town Hall, 6 p.m.

SUNDAY, May 23.

The Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club Jubilee Celebration, Allbless Bag.

MONDAY, May 24.

Empire Day: Bank Holiday.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily, Standard time is given in all cases:—

G, I, P, RAILWAY,

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17-0	13-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	13-15	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-0	13-30
Madras Mail	8-40	21-15
Poona Mail	11-30	14-45
Poona Express	19-40	7-55
Delhi and Lucknow Express ...	7-10	21-45

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard time is given in all cases:— —

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Pechawar Mail	12-0	17-0
Gujarat Mail	9-0	20-15
Kathiawar Express	7-47	21-0
Fast Passenger	21-10	7-20

The nomenclature "Northern Express" is altered to "Bombay-Peshawar Mail,"

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I. D. F.), will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, at 6-30 p.m. to-day at the above Gymkhana.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

A press communique states:—It is notified for general information that the London New York cross rate on the 11th instant was 384½.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will conduct a study-class in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the "Path of Discipleship" by Annie Besant. The lecture is open to the public and seats will be reserved for ladies.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

117 deaths occurred in Bombay from all causes on Tuesday as against 254 on the corresponding day of last year and 97 on that of 1918. Three attacks and two deaths from plague, 4 attacks and 3 deaths from small-pox and 9 attacks and 9 deaths from influenza and pneumonia were reported.

COMPOUNDERS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Compounders serving in the chemist firms and medical practioners' dispensaries was held on Sunday, the 2nd instant, at the Goan Union High School Hall, Dabul to form a Compounders' Association at which over 300 Compounders were present. A Committee consisting of some compounders, was formed and Mr. J. M. Gomes of Bandra, an old compounder of 40 years' experience in the chemist line, was elected its first president.

SUICIDE.

The Deputy Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Bapuji Hormasji Mistry, a municipal clerk, aged 46, residing in Dadyseth Agiary Street. At about 7-30 p.m. the deceased took a cup of tea and went to sleep. At 8-15 p.m. Sorabji Muncherji Batliwalla, a Municipal clerk and a friend of the deceased received a letter from him stating that he had decided to commit suicide. As soon as Sorabji received the letter he went to the deceased's house where he found him lying unconscious in bed. A doctor was sent for and the deceased died in the hospital from the effects of opium poisoning. A verdict of suicide was accordingly returned.

MYSTERIOUS INJURY.

Tukaram Genu, a labourer who was engaged in unloading a wagon in the Port Trust Wadala Yard received an injury on the 7th and was taken to the J. J. Hospital. The major portion of Tukaram's left hand was practicaliy shattered and this necessitated an amputation of the whole palm from the wrist. The House Surgeon was of the opinion that the injury must have been caused by some explosive which he might have handled. Another labourer who had seen a European at a distance of about 20 yards with a gun is unable to say whether he had seen him before or at the time of the accident. Tukaram himself is unabie to say how he came by the injuries.

A CORRECTION.

According to the telegraph office a correction is now received, in yesterday night's Calcutta share market telegram. It says:—Please read under coal shares "Scarsole 11/4" instead of "Scarsole 11/4 prem" as issued and further please add word "Jute" before word Dalhousie, immediately following, as it and other shares are jute and not coal ones. And finally kindly add to jute shares the following:—Anglo India 390 ex div small lot, Tuckland (new) 410, Barnagore 169 small lot, Century 12/8, Craig 3/8 prem.

A correspondent writes:—Mr. Darabsha Fardunji Jalnevala bagged a tiger, who had killed no less than nine persons, at Bansda on the 7th instant. The people have been overjoyed at this "good riddance."

"THAIS" AT ROYAL OPERA.

ACT I.

At the opening of the opera Athanael has just returned from Alexandria, haunted by the story of the famous courtesan, Thais, whom he feels it his duty to save against the advice of the head Cenobite, Palemon. He calls his brother monks together and announces his intention of returning to Alexandria to convert the courtesan to the higher life.

Athanael arrives and is warmly greeted by Nicias, who knew the monk years before. The traveller tells his old friend he has come to the capital to teach Thais the better life, but Nicias only laughs at him and scoffs at the idea. However, he has his slaves dress the monk in rich robes, and when Thais arrives she is soon curious about the handsome stranger, whose severe demeanour arouses her interest. The monk tells her he has come to Alexandria to teach her salvation and the life everlasting but she says she believes only in joy and love and pleasure. In horror at the revelry which is planned for the evening, Athanael leaves, declaring he will see Thais at her home and show her the true light.

ACT II.

The second act takes place in the luxurious home of Thais. Athanael enters, steeling himself against the seductive charms of Thais, and eloquently pleads with her for the new and higher love and the life to come. Thais is at first frightened and then defiant but Athanael declares that she will yet repent, and that he will await her coming.

The next scene is in the square at dawn, where Thais comes to Athanael, renounces her life of pleasure, and tells him she will follow wherever he leads. He urges her to put a torch to all her earthly possessions, and she permits him to set fire to her palace. Nicias now appears with his joyous companions, singing and dancing. In the midst of the revelry they discover Thais in her sombre garment and becoming infuriated over her departure, and the firing of her house, threatens to hang Athanael. Nicias, realizing seriousness of the situation, diverts his followers by scattering gold coins among them and in the scramble which follows Thais and Athanael make their escape.

ACT III.

In Act III, the pair are seen on their way to a convent. This is almost exhausted with fatigue, and Athanael tenderly supports her. Saint Albine and the White Sisters come to meet them, and the monk delivers Thais over to them to remain with them till the end of life. Thais is happy with a great spiritual peace, but Athanael, who has grown to love her with an earthly love, is troubled at the thought of parting with her for ever.

Athanael, returned to his retreat, no longer finds there the peace of former days, and endures mental torture, continually thinking of Thais. He has a vision in which she appears to him first as the courtesan and then as a nun dying in the convent. Awakening in terror, he rushes out in darkness and makes his way again to the retreat of Thais.

Thais, worn with repentance and penance, is looked upon as a dying saint by the White Sisters. Athanael arrives, and in a frenzy of love implores Thais to return to the earthly life, but she has a vision of heavenly bliss and is deaf to his entreaties. She sees heaven open before her and hears the rustle of angels' wings and dies with a glow of happiness on her face. Athanael bereft of his faith and his love falls to the ground in despair.

HACK VICTORIAWALLAS FINED.

FOR REFUSING TO PLY FOR HIRE.

On Tuesday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, before a bench of honorary Magistrates, consisting of Mr. Devidas Madhoji Thackersey and Mr. J. R. Dubash, Dr. Miss Jabibai Bamonji Engineer, a lady doctor in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust charged four hack Victoria drivers, Mansing Dansing, driver No. 1997, Sabibkhan Samaji driver No. 1282, Sobane Mahadeo, driver No. 1752 and Ebrahim Vazir driver No. 1941, with refusing to ply for hire and with demanding hire more than what was legal.

It appears that the complainant who is a medical employee in the Port Trust has often to go to Docks in victoria to inspect passengers on board the incoming and out-going vessels and the victoria drivers often demanded exorbitant fare which she refused to pay A number of drivers therefore combined together not to ply for her and she was consequently put to a lot of inconveniences. The complainant then submitted an application with a narration of her grievances to the Commissioner of Police who ordered the above prosecutions to be made.

Their worships found the accused guilty and sentenced the first of them to pay a fine of Rs. 15, the second to pay Rs. 12, the third to pay Rs. 7, and the fourth to pay Rs. 15.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 12.

The market for Jute shares was slightly easier to-day without much business passing. Coals were much firmer and a fairly large business was put through. In the Miscellaneous section Cotton shares were slightly easier but shwed an improvement towards close. Sugar shares were slightly firmer.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Baraboni 16, Bengal 8¼ small lot, Bengal Bhatdee 12/12, Bengal Nagpur 73, Bailgora 39/8, Bhulanbararee 52, Bokaro and Ramgur 23/8, Burra Dhamo 15/4, Burrakur 49, Calendonian 11/12, Central Kurkond 38/8, Doogdha 11, Fularibad 14, Ghusick 26/4, Gopalichuck 13/8, Muldalpore 99, Nodiha 16/8, New Kessurgarh 33/4, New Kendah 12, Raniguni 70 Satpukuria 11, Searsole 11/4, Sendra 35/8, South Govindpur 9/8, Sudamdih 3/12, Bengal Giridih Damagurria 52, Kuardi 30/4, New Tetturya 15/8.

Jute:—Auckland (old) 490, Budge Budge 660, Century 12/14, Craig 3/8 Prem, Dalhousie 578, Gourepore 1,302, Hooghly Prefs 13/4 ex Dividend, Howrah 46, Kamarhatty 944, Kankinarrah 745, Lansdowne 495, Lawrence 873 small lot, Northbrook 93/8 small lot, Reliance 48/8.

Miscellaneous:—Alliance Bank Prefs 95 Bank of Bengal 1,750 Bengal Bridge and Bolts 9/8 Prem, Bengal Pottery 1/12 prem, Bengal Paper 102/8, British Ceylon Corporation 20/8, British India Corporation 13/8 and Deferred 19/12, Burmah Finance and Mining 12/4, Central Provinces Portland Cement 12/8, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway 185, Dunbar Cotton 582, Fairbairn Lawson 8 per cent. Preferred Ord 1 prem, Hume Pipe 16/2, Hatirkool Oil 15/4, Indian Iron and Steel 16, prem, Indian Tanneries 10/14, Keshoram Cotton 19/12, New Savan Sugar 14/12, Pioneer Sugar 16/8, Russa Engineering 324, Sphere Insurance 10/4, Fran Ross (Calcutta) 13/12, Scindia Steam Navigation 20 prem, Tataghur Paper Prefs. 93.

Government Paper:—3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 58/12 and small lots at 59/4. War Bonds (Short loans) 99/8, 1925 at 99/12 and 1928 at 100/6 per cent.

REVERSE COUNCILS.

The rates at which Reverse Councils will be sold on Thursday the 13th May, 1920, will be as follows:—

For Immediate Telegraphic Transfers 2s. 5 11/32d. per rupee.

For Deferred Telegraphic Transfers, 2s. 5 13/32d. per rupee.

POSTAL COMMITTEE.

TIME SCALE PAY FAVOURED.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 10.

Rai Sahib Kishan Dayal Singh, officiating Superintendent of Post Offices, Malwa Division, Indore giving evidence before the Postal Committee to-day said that at the instance of the Postmaster-General the hours of attendance for money orders, savings bank and British postal orders had been curtailed till 3 p.m. and yet it was a curious thing that the public had not complained against this arrangement. Registration was being attended to from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. Witness was entirely in favour of the time-scale and did not see any objection to the scheme. It would do away with the favouritism which the present graded system gave room for. Even the most competent clerk could not deal with a parcel in two minutes and much of his time was taken away when damaged parcels were received and no allowance was made for this work in the time test. Work in big offices like that of Mhow was so heavy that a reserve of 20 per cent. clerks was quite necessary and this would do away with the necessity of having to appoint outsiders on temporary vacancies. There months' training in head offices by postmasters to probationers was quite necessary to enable them to manage the work independently. Witness recommended a payment of Rs. 13 rising to Rs. 18 for packers, runners, stampers, etc., but only in his circle and not in the whole of India. To the postmen at the head offices he would pay Rs. 15 rising to Rs. 30; and to those in branch offices he would pay Rs. 13 rising to Rs. 18. Clerks should get a starting salary of Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 200 as against the present system of giving Rs. 30 going up to Rs. 70 or Rs. 80. He would have the efficiency bar at Rs. 100.

GRADUATES AND POSTAL WORK.

The Chairman: How is it that in your scheme you exclude graduates from appointments in the post offices?

Witness: During the whole of my life I have not seen any graduate working for more than a few days. They do not want to bother with such a class of work.

The Chairman: They consider the routine as not worthy of their intellect?

Witness: Yes.

The Chairman: Formerly I know there was an unwillingness for manual labour but now that spirit is dying out in the country. Have you not recently noticed any change in the graduates?

Witness: Yes but very little.

The Chairman: You ask that an allowance of Rs. 30 should be given clerks during the time of plague and epidemics for segregation and constructings huts.

Witness: Yes, it is one of the grievances of the Nagpur people.

The Chairman: I know segregation is a severe hadrship.

To Mr. Azim witness said that because of the high prices it would not be a wise course to limit the pay of incompetent sub-post masters to Rs. 60. The recent reduction of working hours gave practically no relief t clerks because the work had increased.

To Mr. Srinivasarangachari witness said the he liked the idea of recruiting two classes persons, one for the head offices and another for the sub-offices. He was of the opinio that men in the head offices were all of th superior grade.

Mr. Sarma elicited the information that a inspector on tour would on the present sca of allowance lose Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 a month

To Sir Henry Ledgard witness said tha training schools were quite necessary in orde to train scientifically the probationers in two or three months, so that after that period they might be able to hold independent charge of offices. In the long run this arrangeme will be cheap. If the probationers were ar ed to learn the work from the existing clerks they would only get a knowledge of the routine work but would not be conversant with the rules.

MR. HARIDAS GOSWAMI.

Mr. Haridas Goswami, Postmaster, Ajmer head office who in the course of 31 years rose to Rs. 220 from a probationer on Rs. 10 and who had 32 transfers in his service was the next witness examined. He said that the curtailment of closing hours had no effect on the work of the Ajmere head office, because the work there was increasing day by day. The clerks had to come from a long distance because no house could be available near the office.

The Chairman: There is a big compound round the Jubulpore office. Can quarters be built for the clerks within the compound?

Witness: I was a postmaster there and I moved the matter but the cantonment authorities objected to it.

Sir Henry Ledgard: In that case the office must be removed near the city which would be near the clerks.

Continuing, witness strongly advocated the time-scale pay. As an instance of slow promotion he quoted the case of the best clerk in the head office who joined the office in 1888 on Rs. 15 and brought only Rs. 50 in 1916. After a service of 19 years. Witness also advocated the appointment of superior postmen to the post of clerks and this suggestion was well received by the Chairman who thought it would not only have money but would also need to the recruitment of a better class of postmen.

To Mr. Sarma witness said that he wanted the appointment of a larger number of assistant postmasters to relieve the clerks who had now to stay on till eight or nine in the night for submission of papers and accounts.

Sir Henry suggested to the witness the idea of examining the papers and accounts the next morning, but the witness strongly took objection to it and said that could not be done post offices.

MR. VENKATACHALAM.

Mr. Venkatachalam, representative of the Postal and R. M. S. Association, Bangalore was also examined. Like the previous witness he was also strongly in favour of time scale and said that the present special promotion system went by favouritism. He took strong objection to the direct appointment on special pay of Eurasians and Anglo-Indians in the post offices on the ground that it affected the efficiency of the Department. He preferred Indian graduates to Eurasians and Anglo-Indians because they were better qualified men. No doubt the time-scale would remove the heartburning that existed in respect of the pay of Anglo-Indians and Eurasians, but all the same he would not favour their appointments on more favourable terms than those offered to Indians of same qualifications.

The last witness examined was the first witness from Bengal. He was Mr. Abdul Razak Khan, sorting postman in Calcutta General Post Office who had put in a service of 22 years. He said that men who applied for exemption from furnishing security were not permitted to do that. That was why he did not apply for concession here. There were so very few appointments on the 35 grade that he had no chances of promotion to it. He wanted that the pay of postmen should be Rs. 30 to Rs. 80. Half pay should be given when they went on medical leave. Postmen in Calcutta were so hard-worked that very few lived to enjoy the pension. On inward and foreign mail days they had to put in five to six hours extra work and therefore overtime allowance should be given. As in Bombay, house rent allowances should be raised from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 and something in the nature of family pension should be given in the case of deceased employees. At this stage the Committee rose for the day.

BENGAL WITNESSES.

SIMLA, May 11.

Mr. Anukul Chandra Banerjia, clerk in the office of the Postmaster General of Bengal and Assam giving evidence before the Postal Committee today referred to the high cost of living and mentioned that as Secretary of the co-operative society he knew that 1058 clerks were in debts. He therefore pressed that presidency allowance should be granted to clerks in addition to Rs. 100 a month. The recent revision of pay had not in the least improved his position because he was now getting Rs. 78 the same which he was getting three years ago under the graded scale. The pity of it was that some got even less than what they were getting before. He recommended two cadres, an upper one starting from Rs. 100 and arriving to Rs. 400 and the lower from Rs. 80 to Rs. 300 with a local, allowance of Rs. 20 in both cases. The probationer in the Postmaster General's office must be at least matriculate and must be paid Rs. 50 and after attaining his salary must get Rs. 80 plus local allowance of Rs. 30. Witness would confine appointments to the upper cadre to graduates and at the time of probation they must also get Rs. 50. He insisted on probation salary of Rs. 50, because postal work was very complex. Increments in the beginning of service might be smaller and after a few years they should be substantially nigh.

MR. MUKERJEE.

Mr. Tarapada Mukerjee, Postmaster of Mymensingh with 26 years' service during which he had more than twenty transfers, each transfer entailing him in debts was the next witness examined. He endorsed what many previous witnesses had deposed to in regard to the office being under staffed, and work on holidays and Sundays and said that he did not avail himself of casual leave because as post master he had to take leave only on his own responsibility which he could not. He advocated closing down all money transactions at post master and other business at 4, the working hours to begin from ten in the morning. To this arrangement there would not be much objection from the public because Mymensingh was not a commercial centres at all. Witness was also an advocate of time scale of pay and thought its introduction would not hamper a man of his qualifications because according to his sceme all graduates would start on Rs. 70 and in 15 years' time they would reach Rs. 200, a position much better than what he now held after so many years' sehvice in moffussil stations. It was very difficult to avoid split duties and so he would recommend an allowance of Rs. 10 for every clerk there. This arrangement would lessen the cost of the increasing staff. Witness next bitterly complained of the unsympthathetic treatment meted out to poor, hard-working clerks by superintendents and other officers for negligible faults like late attendance and gave several instances of dismissal from service. On the whole 159 men were dismissed during the last year for such faults in the Bengal and Assam circle. His point was that superintendents must be recruited from ranks because they would realise the difficulties and hardships of clerks and would in dealing with them show due sympathy. These superintenddnts might be recruited after five years' service, provided they pass the competitive examination which should be held for the purpose. At present clerks had no protection against insults from the public and witness here mentioned instances and in which a clerk of Burrabazaar Post-office at Calcutta was assaulted and yet the superintendent there did not intervene. There were plenty of graduates and matriculates in the postal service at Calcutta and yet men were being brought from outside. This should cease and those in service should be encouraged. He was not against the idea of literate, qualified and experienced postmen being appointed branch Postmaster. At small mofussil stations there was not much booking.

At this stage the committee rose for the day

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 12.

Rain has fallen generally in Kashmir and locally in Assam and Orissa, while a few ialls have occurred in Lower Burma, Bengal and North Punjab.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy three-quarters of an inch, Dibrugarh and Sibsagar one and a half, Cuttack three-quarters, Srinagar one and a half, Sonamarg three. There have been many duststorms along the North-west Frontier and temperature is very low there.

Forecast:—No large change.

WRONGFUL RESTRAINT.

CHARGE AGAINST PORT TRUST OFFICERS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad, Dattatraya Appaji, a clerk in the Bombay Port Trust Office, Vishram Raghowji, a Sanitary Inspector of the Port Trust, and O. Wharton, Deputy Dock Manager of the Port Trust, were charged with wrongfully restraining one Pandurang Babaji, and with mischief and abetment.

Mr. Crage, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Baker, solicitor, defended the third accused.

It appears that the complainant who is a labourer, occupied a room in one of the Port Trust chawls at Mazagon for the last two or three years. He paid his rent till April last. On May 4, when he went to his work the first and the second accused under instructions from the third accused threw out all the complainant's belongings and dragged his wife out of his room and then put a lock on the door of it. No notice was served on the complainant for quitting the room. Accused No. 1 kicked away the pot in which the complainant's wife was taking her meals at the time when they went to eject her from the room.

All the accused pleaded not guilty. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 said that they had merely carried out the verbal and written orders of the accused No. 3, in effecting the ejectment of the complainant. The written order from the accused No. 3 was dated the 20th April, on receipt of which they went and warned the complainant. As the latter had not vacated the premises by the end of the month they went and got the room vacated on the 4th instant.

The defence of the third accused was that a printed notice asking the complainant to quit the room was pasted on the wall of the chawl, he was living in, and that his orders were issued to one Mr. Gunaji, Labour Superintendent for execution, and not on the first and the second accused. His written order merely stated: "Please, endeavour to vacate the room" and apparently Mr. Gunaji passed an order to the first and the second accused. He never meant that the complainant was to be forcibly ejected.

The Magistrate quoted some authorities to show that such notices passed on the walls of premises and meant for people of the class represented by the complainant were held to be not binding unless the persons concerned admitted in Court that they had read and understood such notices. His Worship eventually gave the accused to understand that he was going to convict all the accused unless they tried and compounded the case by making amends to the complainant. The decision of the case was deferred till to-day.

SMALLER NEW YORK PAPERS.

The correspondent of "The Times" in his letter dated April 11 writes from New York:—

The most effective measures yet contemplated for the conservation of newsprint paper are to be introduced into the evening newspapers of New York City to-morrow. Most of the afternoon editions will confine themselves to eight pages instead of 18 or 20, eliminating all display in advertising and limiting their clients to the insertion of only small announcement cards.

In addition, certain papers, including the "Evening Sun," will eliminate all streamer display in headlines and utilize smaller type throughout. The effect of the proposed new make up is calculated to be a shock to readers accustomed to the familiar forms, which for a time will be displaced by a product closely resembling English papers or American issues of a generation ago.

VOX POPULI.

The "Prajamitra" writes:—

We cannot say that these documents [which are to be presented to Parliament] will throw any new light on the conduct of General Dyer. The facts that cannot be gainsaid or challenged are that nothing was known in England or to the Secretary of State about the Amritsar massacre until General Dyer's evidence was published in England. For this culpable suppression of information no one has yet been called to account. As regards the butcher's work that General Dyer did at Amritsar it was approved by Sir Michael O'Dwyer. The Government of India passed an Indemnity Act in the teeth of the strongest opposition to justify and protect men like General Dyer. But neither the approval of Sir Michael O'Dwyer nor the Indemnity Act of the Government of India has been able to protect General Dyer. Why? Because there can be no justification or defence for a cold blooded massacre revolting to all humanity. Public opinion in England has proved stronger than the Indemnity Act of the Government of India. Colonel Wedgwood wanted to know whether the resignation of General Dyer meant that he could not be court-martialled. This should be done if the fair fame of Great Britain is to be vindicated, but what are we to think of a Government which sought to indemnify a criminal like General Dyer?

COMPANY BOOM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 12.

Ninety-one companies were registered during April with an authorised capital of Rs. 875 lakhs, Bengal accounting for Rs. 405 lakhs or 46 per cent. of the total and Bombay for Rs. 298 lakhs or 34 per cent. of the total. For the twelve months, April 1919 to March 1920, the number of companies registered was 906 with an authorised capital of Rs. 27,470 lakhs as against 291 companies with Rs. 2,136 lakhs of an authorised capital in the preceding year. The year 1919-20 witnessed company flotation on an unprecedently large scale, the number registered being over three times and authorised capital thirteen times that of preceding year.

CAUSING HURT T EXTORT EVIDENCE.

CHARGE AGAINST INSPECTOR DYER.

FURTHER EVIDENC

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, resumed the further hearing of the case in which Superintendent Carter charged Inspector Dyer with voluntarily causing hurt to one Shaik Imam Shaik Baban, Head Mistri of the Public Works Department, for the purpose of extorting information whilst he (complainant) was in police custody.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution and Messrs. Godinho and D'Cruz, pleaders, appeared for the accused.

The details of the previous hearings of this case have already been reported in these columns.

Sub-Inspector Wanjara, cross-examined by Mr. Godinho, said he remembered Superintendent Sykes and Inspector Marshall came to the Esplanade Police Station on the night in question and that they left a message for Mr. Dyer. The message was to the effect that Mr. Dyer should phone them as soon as he came to the police station. When Mr. Dyer came he took his seat on a chair near the telephone. Witness remembered having communicated to Inspector Dyer certain information given to him by Yelloo. Mr. Dyer thereupon ordered Yelloo to be brought before him. Yelloo was then questioned by Mr. Dyer. His (witness's) statement was recorded by Mr. Sykes on the 12th of March, in the presence of Inspector Dyer. The complainant was arrested on the 11th of March. Yelloo made a statement to the effect that some property was handed over to one Rama Balu and Mr. Dyer thereupon asked the complainant "Kyoon" (Is that so?) When Mr. Dyer arrived at the *Chowki*, the complainant and other witnesses except Yelloo, were seated near the staircase. The statement made to Mr. Sykes was a correct one. Witness remembered Anwar Haque came to the Police Station at about 2 a.m. He came to stand surety for the complainant. Witness was no longer at the Esplanade Police Station. Since a month he was in the C. I. D.

SUB-INSPECTOR DESHPANDE.

Sub-Inspector Deshpande, examined by Inspector Finan, said he was on duty at the Esplanade Police Station on the night in question. He remembered that a 10-30 p.m. Sub-Inspector Wanjara brought four persons from Kennedy Seaface. One of them was Yelloo, another Mahidin and the third one was Shaik Imam Shark Baban. Witness did not remember the name of the fourth man who was Shaik Imam's brother. They were brought for the purpose of enquiry in connection with a theft case. Yelloo and Mahidin were seated at the east-side veranda. Mr. Dyer came to the Police Station at about 1-30 a.m. When he came Sub-Inspector Wanjara explained to him the case. Then Yelloo was placed before him (Mr. Dyer). Yelloo made a statement that he saw Mahidin going out of Shaik Imam's hut with some property. Shaik Imam was near the staircase when Yelloo was making the statement. He was about 20 paces from the charge room. Witness did not know what happened after that. He (witness) then went to the lock-up and returned after about ten minutes and saw Shaik Imam near the staircase. Sub-Inspector Wanjara was at the Chowki then. Mr. Dyer was not at the Station then. He saw him (Mr. Dyer) going towards his quarters. In consequence of the statement made by Yelloo, Sub-Inspectors Wanjara, Shaik and the witness himself went to make a search in Rama Balu's-room. Rama's hut was searched but nothing was found there. He did not see Mr. Dyer assaulting the complainant.

Cross-examined by Mr. Godinho the witness said he was at the Police Station when Mr. Dyer arrived there. He was near the charge room all the time that Mr. Dyer was there, except for the little time that he went to the lock-up. There were only two sepoys at the police station The rest of the sepoys were sent to the Children's Welfare Fete. Witness accompanied Sub-Inspector Wanjara to the Kennedy Seaface as no sepoys were available.

"STRANGE."

The Magistrate remarked that it seemed strange to him that three Sub Inspectors went to make search in a hut. The witness thereupon said that Sub-Inspector Wanjara had told that the complainant was giving them a lot of trouble and that a number of people swarmed round the complainant's hut and they were threatening the police. So they all three went there.

Continuing the witness said replying to Mr. Godinho that he did not see any stick in Mr. Dyer's hand on that night. He remembered Superintendent Sykes and Inspector Marshall coming to the Police Station They came about 12-30 midnight. When Mr. Dyer was listening to Yelloo he was seated on a chair near the telephone. Rama Baloo was brought to the Police Station at about 3 a.m. Shaik Imam was at the Police Station, then. He (Shaik Imam) made no complaint to him. He was sitting near the staircase. Yelloo and Mahidin were seated at the veranda facing Inspector Dyer's quarters. Witness next saw Mr. Dyer at 8 a.m. at the 'all's well.' At the 'all's well' the complainant Rama Baloo, Yelloo, Mahidin and Nana were placed before Mr. Dyer.

Further hearing has been postponed.

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GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle."

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

A STRANGER—You do not give your name and address.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, May 13, 1920.

FORCE OR CONSENT?

Mr. Reginald Neville who according to our special cable, has delivered a lecture on "Amritsar and the Empire" at the National Liberal Club, is familiar with the story of official atrocities in the Punjab. He had come out to India to study the case for the Amritsar appeals, and stayed in the country for a pretty long time. On Christmas eve in 1919, a company of British soldiers surrounded his residence, but they happily did not go far enough to be acclaimed by Anglo-Indians as heroes of another brilliant exploit. They did not take what in Anglo-Indian circles is known as "strong action", and Mr. Neville's life having been spared, they probably forfeited the "admiration and gratitude" of certain of the well-wishers of India. One of the soldiers, while threatening Mr. Neville for his inappreciation of massacre, frenziedly recalled how he had poured lead into thick crowds of black, sweaty natives. While the spirit of those besotted ruffians is being still reflected among the patrons of General Dyer, it is well that a word is uttered among responsible people in Britain touching the conditions of India and the objections to Prussianism as exhibited in the Punjab. The objections are many and, to put it mildly, they are enough to prove that the system is most unsatisfactory in practice, among human beings particularly. Mr. Neville's contention is that if violence and massacre are used as part of the economy of administration, the world will have nothing to gain by the stability of the British Empire. But we have had massacre and, what is worse, many to magnify it as a worthy and no doubt imitable feat. The war has in a way coarsened moral sensibility. It is all the more reason that victors should what time they claim "civilising" responsibilities purify them the ethics of Government. "If there only alternatives", said Mr. Neville, "which we have to offer the world for the Belgium of Bissing and the Louvain of Manteuffel are the Punjab of O'Dwyer and the Amritsar of Dyer, then humanity will have nothing to lose by the disintegration of the British Empire." The hearts of but few have bled for the fate of the Punjab. Such are the operations of the whirligig of time, and the warning of Mr. Neville about the mission of Empire about which we are so voluble, must be pertinent at the present juncture. We are convinced, after the joyous ebullience of the non-official bureaucracy in India, that the events of the Punjab were not due merely to peculiarities of men, but to an abiding attitude of the mind regarding the ethics of Government and the rights of subject-peoples. The basic evil is that obedience is supposed to be secured by force and not by consent. And once force is installed as the supreme principle of Government, the threat of force becomes the weapon of authority, and the fear of suffering and death the motive of submission. Those exercising force reckon their lives and rights as unassailable; the lives of those on whom it is applied must necessarily be taken at a very cheap valuation. The evil of O'Dwyerism was not merely one of irascible temper in a single individual. The whole attitude of mind allowed of the anarchic exercise of power for the overawing of people. Hence the ordinary executors of the policy, along with the high and mighty behind the scenes, concurred in the formula of "teaching them a lesson which they would not forget for fifty years." The exploitation of the sense of fear does probably require the liberal exercise of physical force and a gay recklessness of life. The loss of lives is the price paid for a wrong system, administered by wrong men and even angels could not administer it with safety. Hence those, who deprecate Martial Law excesses as isolated features, do not realise the potentialities of repetition, and till they condemn the system they do no service to India, except what is incidental to the easing of an overladen conscience. The bureaucratic system, with its protection of racial interests and superior rights, has within it the seeds of disaster. With the slightest strain on public peace, whether induced by their folly or not, there must be the demonstration that Indian lives are cheap. The cure of the evil is Government by the active consent of the people and responsible to them.

Mr. Harold Spender repeated the tag about "traditional British justice" to be preserved by the vigilance of British people. It is a pathetic cry. To put it frankly, Indians have, after the display of justice in the Punjab, ceased to be fascinated by this pretty phrase. And no wonder that, at its culmination, traditional British justice failed miserably, because it had in it the elements of flagrant discrimination. Traditional British justice will no longer do. It was vitiated by examples of indulgence towards the crimes of Britishers against Indians, and the most striking of them was the recurrence of fatality through enlarged spleens. British justice between Indian and Indian was fair; for the matter of that, the policy would be wise and inevitable in all foreign governments, so that it could not be over-acclaimed as peculiarly British or described as impossibly French. Now we want strict justice as between Britisher and Indian, the ruler and the ruled, as between man and man. It must be impossible till there is equality in the estimation of human lives. Mr. Spender's solemn assumption that traditional British justice was entirely satisfactory is a mistake, because as between Britisher and Indian there was, in practice, little observance of equal sanctity. The evil had its extended application in the Punjab, and the remedy should not be difficult for a Liberal like Mr. Spender to find. For example, Mr. Neville's criticism of the Rowlatt Act being redundant ought to strike thoughtful men as amazingly right. Irregular arrests and irregular trials can be legalised by subsequen ordinance, and those who are condemned by whimsical courts improvised by the prosecuting Government, ought to bear their sentences without murmur. The Rowlatt Act was passed to save the Viceroy the tedious trouble of making ordinances, Mr. Neville's speech has, we hope, opened the eyes of a few Britishers at least of the enormity of the repression to which the Executive is entitled in India. It has also, we trust, affected Mr. Spender's faith in traditional British justice whose negation consists of the power of ex post facto legislation.

The contention of General Dyer having lost his head is not fair to that officer He adhered to his act and did not plead on the grounds of panicky decision or the lapse of judgment. He did what he did and would do it again; why should he not when he is magnified as a hero and when he has earned the gratitude and admiration of gentlemen living so far away as Calcutta? Mr. Syud Hossain was right when he said that the whole cause of India's progress would be prejudiced by leniency to men who made light of Indian lives and Indian honour. How could there be harmony between two races who think so differently of the vital rights of one of them? The first step is hence the award of justice and the dissociation of the Imperial Government from the conduct of Punjab officers. The permanent remedy is the subordination of the bureaucracy to the will of the people or Government by consent. Without it, we shall have to drag on with little versions of the Punjab from day to day and grand repetition at every crisis.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION.

One of the acutest problems that will need immediate attention in the period of reconstruction which we look forward to follow in the wake of the introduction of the new administrative and legislative machinery is that of rural stagnation. This stagnation is due to various factors. The removal of some of these factors such as the oppressiveness and inelasticity of the existing methods of land revenue assessment, the prevalence of illiteracy, the defectiveness of communications, figure on many of the political programmes which have been published lately. The observations, made by the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta at the general meeting of the Bombay Central Co-operotive Bank yesterday, point to a cause which, more than any other, has completed the vicious circle in which rural India finds itself involved at present. The well-being of villages depend mainly on the prosperity of agriculture, the premier industry in which the people engage themselves. The success of agriculture, like that of every other industry, depends, in turn in a measure, upon its being capitalized properly as also on the ability of those engaged in it to buy the requirements of their trade in the cheapest market and to sell the produce in the dearest—with due regard, of course, to the needs of the general consumer. The position in the Presidency, as in other parts of India, is the very reverse of this. The capital for the industry is supplied on exacting term and rates of interest which the industry can ill afford to bear, and the combination of trading with banking enables the village money-lender to profiteer at the expense of the agriculturists at both ends, generally leaving no room for any improvement of the economic position of the latter as a result of the rise in the prices of agricultural produce. Hence one of our immediate tasks will be the development of a system which, while ensuring safety and efficiency, will provide cheap, though not facile, credit to agriculturists, enable them to get their requirements on favourable terms and in an unadulterated form, and finally arrange to obtain for them the best conditions for the disposal of their produce. It is the experience of all those portions of the civilized world, where agriculture flourishes as the premier industry of the people, that co-operative credit and co-operative trade provide the best method yet evolved for the promotion of agricultural organization.

The co-operative movement was introduced in this Presidency some fifteen years ago, and yet one would be deemed an undiscerning optimist if one declared that these aims had been realized or were on the way to early realization. One feels doubtful if these aims and ideals are even appreciated and cherished as they should be. Every year we are assured that the co-operative movement is gaining ground, that new societies are being started and that membership and capital are on the increase. Statistics, however, are more apt to conceal than to reveal the actual facts, and Mr. Chunilal's remarks show that there is ample leeway to be made up before the co-operative organization can be pronounced to be a vital force in the economic life of the people. The *sowcar*, who represents an anti-social force corresponding to the *gombeen* man of Ireland, has not been supplanted; for no comprehensive policy of debt redemption has been undertaken, which would relieve the agriculturist from the load of indebtedness that enslaves him. Nor is Mr. Chunilal confident that the substitution as banker of the co-operative credit society for the money-lender has always been productive of unmixed good and has resulted in the adoption of more businesslike methods of financing. The provision of timely and adequate finance which one might imagine to be one of the axioms of co-operative credit appears to be an ideal which has yet to be realized. In times of famine agriculturists are left more or less to the care of a "benevolent" State as before, inadequate financing and the delays in the getting of funds often hamper operations, while, on the other hand the existing machinery is either too undeveloped or too unenterprising to consider and put through projects for increasing the productivity of the soil by adopting measures for the improvement of the lands, for the provision of water or for the use of labour-saving machinery. To the question whether the co-operative movement is suited to undertake this stupendous task of rural development we would unhesitatingly reply in the affirmative. Not alone is it a suitable agency for the purpose but it is the only agency through which we should see schemes of reorganization carried to fruition. Co-operation secures all the advantages incidental to the system of large scale production or trade and represents an organization as perfect as a joint stock company, a combine or a trust. In addition it ensures what all schemes of national welfare must insist on—the prevention of the exploitation of a section of the community by those who are endowed with wealth and "position." It retains for the producer the margin between the cost of production and the market price of the produce, which margin at present is wholly misappropriated by middlemen who trade merely on the ignorance and inertia of the producer. The next question is why, if the co-operative system is eminently suited for performing this task, the results have not hitherto been commensurate with the time and the trouble spent over the organization. Apart from the fact that the movement has been of recent growth in this Presidency, the right answer would be that success has not been achieved because of the defectiveness of the existing organization and the absence of any well-defined policy of rural development.

Mr. Chunilal Mehta alluded to some of these defects in his speech. The main need seems to be the establishment of efficient banking agencies—whether these are taluka banks or branches of the Provincial Bank or of the district banks need not concern us here so long as their amenability to co-operative influence is ensured—at convenient trade centres in all areas where there has been intensive development of co-operation. The starting of these agencies is essential in the first place to tap local capital, to hold in deposit, in an easily withdrawable form, the surplus capital of rural societies and, what is more important, to supply to such societies adequate funds promptly and without the intervention of redtape and, finally, to provide for them guidance in the conduct of affairs. The second desideratum is the organization of a businesslike trading agency for agriculturists. The operations of this will have to be centralized, to a certain extent, with a view to secure the advantages of trading in bulk and efficiency of supervision, and to obtain the necessary financial assistance. The present organization appears to have failed in both these respects and hence the need for a new policy. It is an encouraging sign of the times that men like Mr. Chunilal and his colleagues should be alive to these problems and anxious to assist in their solution. The Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, which the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and Sir Vithaldas started nearly a decade back, has good achievements to its credit. But, as Mr. Chunilal admits, these fall far short of the expectations of himself and his colleagues. For that possibly the blame rests elsewhere. What Mr. Chunilal now assures is that financial assistance will not be found wanting if a policy of rural development is adopted. What is not quite so certain is whether Government can be moved to outine any clear policy of rural reconstruction or whether public opinion is sufficiently alive to the importance of this question to compel them to take speedy and energetic action lest rural society sink into a deeper chaos.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Chesterton on the Premier.

When a philosopher turns partisan his partisanship takes a more dangerous form than that of an ordinary man who is accustomed to reflect over things and arrive at independent judgment. Mr. G. K. Chesterton is known to be a philosopher—of sorts—and, like all philosophers, is eccentric in much that he does and says. If any substantial proof of Mr. Chesterton being a philosopher were needed, "The New Witness", which he edits, furnishes enough of it. Let us take the latest number of the journal to hand by the last mail. Mr. Chesterton does not count himself among the admirers of Mr. Lloyd George and he need not, for many of us also do not esteem Mr. George as a superman, as most of the Premier's admirers do. Mr. Chesterton appears determined that Mr. Lloyd George should "go," though not for reasons which others hold. Mr. Chesterton is an eccentric philosopher and has an eccentric reason for his dislike for Mr. Lloyd George. He is obsessed with the idea that the Premier is a mere tool in the hands of a hidden gang of pro-German Jews, who are bent on nullifying the terms of the peace treaty with Germany. Mr. Lloyd George's plain-speaking regarding the French invasion of Ruhr is, according to Mr. Chesterton, fresh evidence of Jewish interests manipulating the strings of British diplomacy. Mr. Chesterton writes: "Were he (the Premier) entirely uninfluenced by the Jews, his ignorance of affairs would unfit him for his exalted position; and his Jewish relationship make him a deadly danger to the State." Mr. Chesterton sees the "Jew" at every corner of Downing Street and seems prepared in his hatred of the Jews to countenance any move, however, unfair or violent, against the Germans, who are all Jews to him. He abuses the Premier and his friends for taking France to task for going against the wishes of her Allies.

Hebrophobia.

Mr. Chesterton, however, is alone in his Hebrophobia in connection with the Ruhr episode. We have seen no other critic or even enemy of the Premier suggesting that the "Jew" was at the bottom of the mischief. Here is a dispassionate view of the whole transaction which takes no count of the "Jew" at all, though the critic is not greatly enamoured of Lloyd Georgian politics. "A. G. G." writing in the "Daily News" about the French move, says:—

No country has more to gain from the rehabilitation of Europe than France has. No country is in more peril from the present reign of disorder, disruption, and bankruptcy that overspreads the Continent. To no country does the League of Nations offer a more assured future, a more certain way of escape from the intolerable position which the old dispensation of competitive militarism imposed on her. The road she is taking to-day is the road of doom. We cannot take it. She can take ours, and taken courageously and taken at once it will bring her out of the wilderness.

Mr. Chesterton may not agree with Mr. Gardiner, but even he, we are sure, will not accuse Mr. Gardiner of any Hebrophile sympathies.

Indians in Municipal Service.

Subject to the formal sanction of the Government the Corporation has appointed Mr. Roddan its Executive Engineer for a term of five years. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, who had put in a very vigorous and unanswerable plea on behalf of Mr. Dey, in the course of his amendment, could only find six members to support him. After this nobody can accuse the Corporation of any anxiety to do justice to Indians and give them encouragement. Mr. Mody's amendment for Mr. Maughan's appointment found greater support, although that too was defeated. In the course of his lengthy reply Mr. P. C. Sethna, with a great show of argument, attempted to contradict the statements made in "The Chronicle." Mr. Sethna said that he had not used the word "sham" in regard to Mr. Dey's qualifications; we accept his explanation. But in rebutting the charge against him, Mr. Sethna said that Mr. Dey could not have had any consultation practice before the war, for he was only 22, and during next six years there was a war on and the local bodies were not allowed to spend any sums on any works, except in very rare cases. That is to say, in Mr. Sethna's opinion, Mr. Dey was not what he represented himself to be. We ask Mr. Sethna how, in these circumstances, could he have any reasonable objection to our use of the word "sham." But we are not concerned here with Mr. Sethna's explanations and counter-explanations, for all these leave the case where it was, and, anybody reading Mr. Sethna's speech would at once come to the conclusion that he had impugned the *bona fides* of Mr. Dey. Some idle arguments were also brought forward about work, emoluments and other things, but they will not bear any examination.

Wanted Deeds, Not Words.

The Corporation seems to be under the impression that a new heaven and new earth will be created in this wretched island by the appointment of Mr. Roddan. The public have been promised that consummation too often to put their faith readily in these promises. Mr. Mody at a previous meeting complained that their drainage was bad; their roads were bad; their lighting was bad, and so was their water supply, and all this in spite of their growingly enormous expenditure. While the Corporation pays very liberal salaries to its officers, there has been no appreciable change in the health conditions. We must remember that the Corporation has all along been employing men of "superlative" abilities from Europe and there has not been a single "incompetent Indian" in charge. Dr. A. Viegas said while he was always ready to support the claims of an Indian, he was not prepared to sacrifice the health and wealth of the people. A very admirable and pious sentiment, but we wish he had put it into practice. It is too late in the day now to say that the health and wealth of the people will be sacrificed by appointing an Indian. It is no use enunciating theories about appointing Indians, what is wanted is practice.

Plight of Pensioners.

The Government of India have made concessions recently in the matter of pensions to certain Services and we have seen Mr. Montagu also consenting to receive a deputation of Civil Servants who retired before July, 1913. In these circumstances, Government cannot with any sense of fairness decline to consider the case of pensioners of humbler grades. The pensioners residing in Bombay and its suburbs have addressed a memorial to the Government of India pointing out the present high cost of living and the depreciation of the rupee and praying that their pensions might be increased by 30 per cent. The memorialists point out that the increased expenditure involved in the concession will not be a permanent burden, as there will obviously be a gradual diminution of such charges, since the percentage increase will be given only to the existing pensioners, as all those who come on the superannuation list hereafter will already have earned a higher rate consequent on their salaries having been recently raised. We hope Government will give a sympathetic consideration to the memorial.

Jains Beware!

We have no doubt all enlightened members of the Jain community will strongly deprecate the action of the Jain Mahajan of Palanpur in excommunicating half a dozen members of the caste for daring to contract matrimonial alliances with sub-sections of the community on lines suggested in Mr. Patel's Bill. It is stated that the step taken by the gentlemen referred to above was necessitated by the scarcity of available brides within the particular sub-section. But the Jain Mahajan of Palanpur, shutting its eyes to stern facts, has proceeded to punish these men as a matter of course. The Mahajan does not realise that in outcasting its members it is doing greater injury to itself and the Jain community than it possibly can do to the gentlemen concerned. Jain leaders have been bemoaning the fact that their community is growing thinner and thinner year by year and that it stands in danger of ultimate extinction, if the process of decimation is not stopped. Is not the action of the Jain Mahajan of Palanpur calculated to facilitate this undesirable process? We hope progressive members of the community will rise to the occasion and repudiate the suicidal step taken by the Palanpur Mahajan.

MORE SINN FEIN OUTRAGES.

THREE POLICEMEN SHOT DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 12.

A patrol consisting of four members of the Royal Irish Constabulary attached to the Timoleague police station, County Cork has been ambushed. A sergeant and two constables were shot dead and an other constable as badly wounded.

ANOTHER SERGEANT MURDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 12.

It has been ascertained that the third constable of the police patrol attacked at Timoleague was killed. The patrol was cycling to Dunworley to investigate the reports of firing there.

Another murder has been reported. A police sergeant and a constable of the Cavan force were ambushed near Clonoulty Hut which stubbornly resisted a Sinn Fein attack on January 31st. The sergeant who then led the garrison, was killed instantly. The constable escaped unhurt, although shot at by four assailants.

LAWLESSNESS IN GALWAY.

NO MAN'S PROPERTY SAFE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 11.
Recd. 6 p.m., May 12.

The three masked men who were arrested in connection with the cutting of a girls' hair have been sentenced to the maximum six months' imprisonment.

Six men have been sentenced to a month's imprisonment for cattle driving in Galway, where the most lawless state of affairs exists. Throughout the whole country no man's property is safe. Meanwhile, big cattle drives are continuing unabated. Hundreds of men armed with bludgeons are participating in daylight raids in various parts of the country. Utmost congestion prevails on high roads.

LITHUANIA AND SOVIET RUSSIA.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS OPENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 12.

KOVNO.—The Peace negotiations between Lithuania and Soviet Russia have opened.

ANGLO-FRENCH HELP FOR POLAND.

MR. CHURCHILL'S REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 12.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Frederick Roberts, Mr. Churchill stated that there was a small British Military Intelligence Mission at Warsaw, which was not accompanying the Polish forces or engaging in the offensive though it was quite likely that the officer in charge of the Mission was keeping in touch with the operations.

The British War Office had not assisted the Polish offensive but the British and the French Governments, formerly helped to strengthen and equip the Polish Army that being an essential part of the policy of the Treaty of Versailles.

POLISH-UKRAINIAN AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 11.
Recd. 6 p.m., May 12.

The "Morning Post" learns from Warsaw that Pilsudski regards the line of the Dnieper as the best natural frontier and that he does not intend going beyond this, ensuring the granary for Poland and outlet to the Black Sea. The Polish-Ukrainian agreement gives the former considerable influence in construction of the Ukrainian Government. Polish experts will predominate on railway which will be the first consideration. Th Ukrainians hope to take charge of rich Governments lying in the sand of the Dnieper with Ekaterinoslav as the most eastern point which will be held firmly and which will form an impenetrable bulwark, enabling anti-Bolsheviks in South Russia to renew their activities.

PRINCE OF WALES AT SOUTH ISLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 12.

NELSON.—The Prince of Wales' reception in South Island has been equally as enthusiastic as in the North. The Prince landed at Picton and had splendid receptions alongentire route to Nelson where an imense gathering gave him an ovation.

THE HOLY LAND OF ISLAM.

"MUST REMAIN IN VIOLATE."

MR. SYUD HOSSAIN INTERVIEWED.

(Special to "The Chronicle.")

LONDON, May 11.

Mr. Syud Hossain, interviewed by "the "Daily Herald" stated that while Muslims and Indians heartily sympathised with the Jewish aspirations for their national homeland, Jerusalem, Mecca and Medina must, according to Islamic law, remain in the direct custody of the Khalifa and of none else. The Jews wanted a national home, not sovereignty and to that extent Muslims were with them. It was important to remember that in Palestine Muslims represent 80 per cent. of the total population, the remaining 20 per cent. comprising all other communities combined.

As regards the news that the Supreme Council has given a mandate for Palestine to Great Britain, Mr. Syud Hossain declared the proposal was one which Mussulmans could never agree to as Palestine is an integral part of *Jazirat ul Arab* and added that for the same reason Muslims can never acquiesce in the British mandate for Mesopotamia or the French Mandate for Syria. The Holy land of Islam must remain inviolate.

PALESTINE MANDATE.

AMERICAN ZIONISTS THANK BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 11.
Recd. 6 p.m., May 12.

Washington.—The American Zionists have passed a resolution thanking Britain for accepting the Palestine mandate.

ARABS RAID CHRISTIAN VILLAGES.

A "TIMES" REPORT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 11.
Recd. 6 p.m., May 12.

"The Times" learns from Haifa that the Arabs are raiding Christian villages in the French zone, south of Tyre. Five hundred have been massacred. Refugees are pouring into the British area.

SHAH OF PERSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BAGDAD, May 11.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., May 12.

The Shah of Persia is due at Aden to-day on board the Narkunda. From Aden he will proceed to Basrah on board the R. I. M. S. Lawrence placed at his disposal by the Government of India. It is probable that Bushire and Mohammerah will be visited en route. The Lawrence is expected at Basra about May 18th. Information has been received from Teheran that various notables, including the Minister of Education, are coming to Mesopotamia to meet His Majesty. The details of the movements of the Shah after his arrival at Basra are not yet definitely settled but it is understood that he will come to Bagdad direct by a special train and subsequently visit the Holy Cities of Najaf, Kerbela, Samara and Kadhomain.

AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 11.
Recd. 6 p.m., May 12.

Washington.—President Wilson has urge the Democrats to enter the presidential campaign squarely in support of the Versailles Treaty.

CABLE ITEMS.

London May 10th.—The "Star" states that the City of Canton diverted from Tilbury to Glasgow owing to dock congestion in February, discharged seven thousand cases of tea there. The tea has since been re-loaded and sent back to Tilbury where it is being discharged.

London May 10th.—Miss Barbara, daughter of Sir Edwin Lutyens was married to Captain D. E. Wallace, Second Life Guards at Chapel Royal Savoy to-day.

The railwaymen's rule-book strike is causing anxiety in Manchester where it is growing more serious, but up to present it has not been badly felt in London stations.

London, May 11.—It is officially stated that Tchitcherin has telegraphed to Lord Curzon, suggesting that the question of Wrangel's army in the Crimea should be discussed with the Soviet delegation at Copenhagen.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has asknowledged a gift of £130,000 in War Stock from "A. M." for cancellation as contribution towards the reduction of the National Debt.

A message from Bukharest states that Hrabovsky, the Rumanian delegate to the Inter-Allied Commission at Bekescsaba, Hungary, recently disappeared. It is now learned that he was imprisoned and beaten to death by the Hungarians, apparently owing to his attempts to secure union between Old Slovakia and Rumania.

Shanghai.—Ferrarin, the Italian aviator *en route* for Tokio, has arrived at Tsingtao.

ENGLAND'S HONOUR AT STAKE.

O'DWYER'S PUNJAB FOR BISSING'S BELGIUM?

DYER'S AMRITSAR FOR MANTEUFFEL'S LOUVAIN?

RUTHLESS JUSTICE DEMANDED,

FUTILITY OF ROWLATT ACT PROVED,

(Special to "The Chronicle.")

LONDON, May 10.

Mr. Reginald Nevill delivered a most interesting lecture with illustrated lantern slides on "Amritsar and the Empire" at the National Liberal Club. He described first the conditions obtaining in the Punjab prior to the outbreaks of last year and then gave a short account of the happenings at Lahore and Amritsar, concluding with an instructive discussion on the constitutional aspect of the measures taken to suppress the so-called disturbances.

Criticising the recent P[illegible] decision, Mr. Nevill said it in[illegible] reduced the Rowlatt Act to a piece of redundant legislation. "Why should the Governor-General in Council have recourse to any of parts the Rowlatt Act if, under section 72 of the Government of India Act the Governor-General can, without the assistance or interference of his Council, make ordinances by which he can restrict, abridge or even abrogate rights of the citizen in a far more drastic manner?" Mr. Nevill asked how it can expected that Indians would welcome any reform schemes so long as it was possible for the executive to abrogate the fundamental rights of citizenship by a mere executive order and suggested the only, possible remedy lay with Parliament which should protect Indians against ex post facto legislation rendering a citizen liable at any time to be tried even for life by an entirely irregular tribunal. He proposed that the Secretary of State should be approached with a request to introduce an amending Act in parliament at an early date.

Referring to the junker spirit which he described as far too common with a certain class of Europeans in India, Mr. Nevill said: "If the only alternatives which we have to offer the world for the Belgium of von Bissing and Louvain of General von Manteuffel are the Punjab of O'Dwyer and Amritsar of Dyer, humanity would have little to lose by the disintegration of the British Empire."

MR. HAROLD SPENDER.

Mr. Harold Spender, who presided, recalled Burke's dictum that the only possible foundation for the British Empire was justice. He said that the traditional British justice must be maintained and that the British people could not afford to be less vigilant about their honour and their duty to India now than they were in the time of Warren Hastings. He was in favour of full lives igation but ruthless justice must be meted out to those responsible for the Punjab horrors.

MR. MACLAREN.

Mr. Maclaren invited Mr. Nevill to go into his constituency and country and address Labour which alone was capable of doing justice. He said the Punjab atrocities had been made possible by the imperialistic cum capitalistic system of British rule in India and both the Liberals and Conservatives were too much Committed to vested interests to be able to do real justice in India. The Punjab atrocities were only—a symptom and manifestation of British exploitation of India.

MR. SYUD HOSSAIN

Mr. Syud Hossain emphasised that nothing short of ruthless justice would meet the needs of the situation in India. The people were patiently waiting to see what action th Government would take and any attempt hush up the horrors that had been perpetrated on the loyal, hapless people of the Punjab or to save the faces of the culprits would destroy all faith in the bona fides of British rule.

Referring to Mr. Spender's remark that "it was clear that General Dyer had lost his head," Mr. Syud Hossain said he demurred to that assumption as it was impossible to ignore the calculation, the cold-bloodedness of General Dyer's homicidal orgy. Both his action and evidence testified to that. The facts elicited before the Hunter Committee justified the suspicion that a deal of deliberation lay behind the policy initiated by Sir Michael O'Dwyer. The chief responsibility rested on him and Lord Chelmsford who made no attempt to check the horrors even whe apprised of them. Mr. Syud Hossain said the whole cause of Indian progress would be prejudiced if the wrongs of the Punjab were not righted. Unprecedented anti British feeling had been aroused throughout the country by the Punjab atrocities an the only way to get back to the normal stat and restore goodwill and harmony was fo the Imperial Government to rise to the occasion and do justice.

COUNCILLOR McCORMACK.

Councillor McCormack said having spent many years in India he could count friends among Hindus, Muslims, and Sikhs in the Punjab. He was deeply grieved that so great a change should have come over British—India relations and appealed to al to do their best to allay bitterness and restore goodwill in India. He was confident justice would be done and blunders retrieved a spirit of true statesmanship.

Among those present were General Goug Sir Sankaran Nair and Mr. Horniman.

TAX ON CAPITAL.

MONSTER DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOUR IN VIENNA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 12.

VIENNA.—A monster parade of two-hundred thousand persons held demonstration here against the reaction and in favour of tax on capital. There were no disorders but a Communist meeting at Linz was followed by a serious rioting. The barracks were stormed and firing ensued. Two civilians were killed and ten wounded.

GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR.

ITS POWER REPORTED TO BE BROKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 12.

PARIS.—There are indications to-day that the power of the General Confederation of Labour has been broken despite the fact that it was regarded as the greatest and best organised industrial combination in Europe.

The Transport workers have almost unanimously ignored the strike order.

LONDON BUSMEN'S DEMAND.

MAJORITY AGAINST ACCEPTANCE OF COMPANY'S OFFER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 12.

The ballot of the London busmen on the company's offer of a rise of six shillings a week has resulted in three to one majority against acceptance. The busmen claim that six shillings will not meet the increased cost of living.

OILWELLS IN BRITAIN.

ELEVEN DRILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., May 12.

Replying in the House of Commons to Viscount Curzon, Mr. Kellaway said that eleven wells had been drilled in Britain. One had been abandoned owing to the presence of much water. Hitherto a hundred thousand gallons of oil had been produced which had been stored pending decision as to oil rights. Nine other wells were being drilled.

SITUATION IN MEXICO.

GEN. CARRANZO CAPTURED.

REVOLUTIONARIES DISPERSE ESCORTING TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 12.

WASHINGTON.—A telegram from Mexico City to newspapers announces the capture of General Carranza. In this connection an El Paso message reports that General Obregonh as sent a message to the new provisional President Dela-Huerta that the revolutionaries overtook and dispersed the troops escorting General Carranza from Mexico City and inflicted serious losses.

FUTURE OF MEXICO.

REVOLUTIONARIES IN FAVOUR OF FREE ELECTIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 11.
Recd. 6 p.m., May 12.

"The Times" learns from New York that the immediate future of Mexico depends on the continued agreement between Generals Obregon and Gonzales. It is declared that a series of political somersaults have brought the two together. General Obregon opened a campaign in favour of his own candidature which received wide support but the Carranzistas desired to have elections in July, whereupon the Gonzalos joined General Obregon. It was the former who directed capture of Mexico City. It is stated that the revolutionary movement is in favour of free and fair elections to be held in Mexico without interference from General Carranza and the appointment of a provisional president until elections are held.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION IN ENGLAND.

PROPOSED APPOINTMENT OF MINISTER PLENIPOTENITARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 12.

Mr. Bonar Law made an important announcement in the House of Commons with reference to Canada to-night. He said that the British and Canadian Governments had arranged to provide for more complete representation of Canadian interests than hitherto and it had accordingly been agreed that His Majesty on the advice of his Canadian Ministers should appoint a Minister Plenipotenitary who have charge of the Canadian affairs and who would at all times be the ordinary channel of communication with the United States Government in purely Canadian affairs. The Minister would be instructed by and report direct to the Canadian Government.

"CANADA SHOULD BE REPRESENTED DISTINCTIVELY."

MR. BONAR LAW'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 10.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 12.

In the course of his announcement in the House of Commons regarding the appointment of the Canadian Minster to the United States, Mr. Bonar Law stated that in the absence of the British Ambassador, the Canadian Minister would take charge of the whole Embassy and the representation of Imperial as well as Canadian interests. He would be accredited by his Majesty to be President with the necessary powers for that purpose.

Mr. Bonar Law continued. "This new arrangement will not denote any departure by either the British Government or the Canadian Government from the principle of diplomatic unity of the British Empire. The need for this important step has been realised by those Governments for some time. There has been a direct communication between Washington and Ottawa for some years but the constantly increasing importance of Canadian interests in the United States has made it apparent that Canada should be represented there distinctively. It will, doubtless, tend to expedite negotiations and first-hand acquaintance with Canadian conditions and naturally promote good understanding. In view of the peculiarly close relations which have always existed between the peoples of Canada and the United States it is also confidently expected that the new step will have very desirable results in maintaining and strengthening friendly relations and co-operation between the Empire and the United States.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 12.

At Northamption, Essex beat Northamptonshire by ten wickets.

At the Oval, Surrey beat Wawickshire by an innings and 239 runs. Hobbs scored 122.

LATEST CABLES.

ELECTRICIANS' STRIKE IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.
Recd. midnight, May 12.

Paris.—The Electricians' Federation, instigated by the General Confederation of Labour, ordered its members to strike last night. The movement has, evidently, not succeeded, for the electric power is still available and the underground railways and trams are still running.

MORE OF SINN FEINISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.
Recd. midnight, May 12.

To-day's news from Ireland mentions that some men fired, without success, at the Resident Magistrate Wynne at Causeway, County Kerry. Mr. Wynne returned fire with a revolver. One assailant fell. The remainder decamped.

A Dublin jury has returned the unusual verdict of wilful murder against persons unknown at the inquest on Sergeant Brady, who was mortally wounded during the attack on police-barracks at Rush, County Dublin.

It is reported that the Irish volunteers have arrested and tried by a midnight court-martial two men in County Limerick for cattle-driving. The sentence pronounced has not been revealed.

FINANCE BILL 2ND READING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 11.
Recd. 1 a.m., May 13.

In the House of Commons during the second reading of the Finance Bill, Mr. Chamberlain said he hoped that the estimated expenditure on the supply services, which during the current year had been reduced by 822 millions, would be further reduced by 250 millions sterling next year. He earnestly advocated the consideration of the desirability of the tax on increased war wealth as insuarnce against the levy on capital. It would, he said, add to the security of capital and would disappoint the hopes of those wishing to see the present commercial system break down under the weight of war. If such a tax could be made to produce approximately 500 millions this year, he would be able to reduce the Excess Profits Duty to 40 per cent. this year and to anticipate rapid extinction, leaving the Corporation Tax with a similar moderate flat rate on all concerns coming within the scope of the Excess Profits Duty.

It is noteworthy that the Committee which is considering the levy on war wealth, has not yet reported.

SINKING OF SUKESHI.

DUE TO BAD WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 12.

In connection with the tragic sinking of the paddle steamer Sukeshi with passengers off Falta the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company are very reticent and it has not been possible to get much particulars, but so far as could be ascertained, it appears that the Sukeshi left the Armenian ghat on Monday at 7-30 in the morning with goods and 230 passengers, all Indians, 178 of these travelling third class, 40 intermediate and 12 reserved classes. Some passengers were landed at Uluberia, Budgebudge and Nalderik and it was after the steamer had left the last named station that it was knocked about by bad weather and sunk. The I. G. N. Co's. steamer Menhla which was coming up the river and was near the scene of the disaster went to the rescue of the Sukeshi's passengers, a number of whom were picked up and landed at the Armenian Ghat on Monday afternoon. It is however feared that many others were drowned.

REVISED RATES OF PAY FOR PUNJAB POLICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 12.

A Punjab Government press communique gives details of the revised rates of pay which have been sanctioned by the Government of India for the Punjab police with effect from April 1920.

Official and Personal.

On Tuesday, the 11th instant, his Excellency Sir George Lloyd received Tikayat Goswami Shri Goverdhanlalji Maharaj of Nathdwara at Government House, Mahableshwar.

MOURNING.

A Bombay Government notification states:—Inteligence having been received of the death of Her Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Sweden, first cousin to His Majesty the King-Emperor, Court Mourning is ordered for three weeks from the 1st May, half mourning commencing from the 15th May, 1920.

When attending at the Viceregal Court, ladies will appear in black until the 14th May and thereafter in half mourning (white, grey or mauve). Officers in uniform will, when attending at Piceregal Lodge, wear a crape band on the left arm throughout the period of Court Mourning.

CO-OPERATION IN BOMBAY.

ACTIVITIES OF CENTRAL BANK.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., was held yesterday, Mr. C. V .Mehta presiding, when he made the following speech:—

Gentlemen,—I have to express to you my best thanks for asking me to preside at today's general meeting of the Bank. I am sorry the Chairman of your Board of Directors, the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, is not here to take the chair at our deliberations. We particularly regret his absence because of the cause of it. Let us hope that he will be back soon, from his proposed visit to England, fully recouped in health and in a position to resume the direction of the affairs of your Bank.

The financial position of the Bank during the past year was, you will observe, satisfactory. The Bank was fortunate enough to enjoy the facility of the Cash Credit granted by the Bank of Bombay and our best thanks are due to that institution for its very cordial assistance. The credit, however, has been even more valuable as a fluid resource than for the actual operations of the Bank. Owing to the strength of our own resources we were in a position to meet without any difficulty all demands that came in and were in fact throughout the year able to maintain surplus funds deposited in approved banks as permitted by our agreement with Government. This was due to the fact that there was a good inflow of deposits throughout the year and that not even during the stringency of the money market during the closing months of the financial year was it necessary to raise the rate of interest on deposits, except by the normal margin. The tendency referred to in previous years, for deposits from Co-operative institutions to increase continues, and as you will observe from the Balance Sheet we hold in deposits from co-operative societies nearly five lakhs more than at the end of the previous year. When we held our meeting last year the Co-operative Movement in the Presidency was passing through a very serious crisis. Most parts of the Presidency were affected by a famine and scarcity of the severest type and the economic position of the members of co-operative societies, along with that of other rural classes, suffered a grievous disturbance.

HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

It was mentioned to you last year that recoveries under these circumstances were difficult to obtain in most parts of the Presidency, and in all areas where famine and scarcity made their appearance, extensions had to be given liberally and the instalments due last year had to be carried over to the present agricultural season. In most cases, hitherto, the societies have responded satisfactorily to the confidence shown by the Bank. The position on the Nira and Godavary Canals has also improved during the year, and arrears have consequently been reduced. As a result of careful study of local conditions a new and more systematic policy for financing sugarcane growers in this area has been laid down, which it is expected will lead to prompt recovery and fewer arrears. Although the outlook is thus quite a hopeful one and the co-operative organization may be said to have emerged fairly successfully from the serious crisis, your Board would like to err on the safe side, and therefore suggest your allocating an additional sum of Rs. 10,000 to the Reserve for Doubtful Debts. As explained previously, this fund will remain available for distribution if no bad debts accrue. Even after making this provision as the profits are adequate enough to permit the declaration of a larger dividend than the usual 6 per cent. average and allow Rs. 7,000 being placed to the credit of the Societies' share of the Divisible Fund, your Directors have decided to recommend a dividend of 8 per cent. for the half year which makes 7 per cent. for the whole year.

DEMANDS FOR FUNDS.

With the advent of a favourable monsoon there was a stimulation of the demand for funds, but as stated in the report, the demand was not so brisk as the continued growth in the number of societies in the Presidency would have led one to expect. The total of loans advanced rose from nearly 20 lakhs in the previous year to twenty-six lakhs and the end of the year witnessed outstandings of Rs. 33 lakhs as against 28 1/3 lakhs due at the close of the previous year. That the demand for money was not keener was due to various factors.

Principal among these was the partial suspension of business on the Nira and Godavary Canals. Owing to shortage in the supply of water on the two Canals, the area under sugarcane cultivation was restricted, and especially on the Nira Canal very few societies had to be financed last year for the sugarcane crop. The increase in the number of Central Banks to thirteen with a share capital of Rs. 5,00,000 is also another factor leading to a smaller demand for loans from your Bank. It is expected that in time to come these Central Banks will meet to a considerable extent the demands of old and new Primary Societies within their respective spheres of operations.

You will be interested to note that all the existing Banks except three have now commenced regular transactions with our Bank. Though this Bank was originally intended to finance Co-operative Societies all over the Presidency, it was found expedient to have intermediate bodies to link it with Primary Societies in remote villages. There are at present two such agencies in our Presidency. The first of these agencies is the guaranteeing Union. The number of Societies financed through these continues to increase and considerable attention has been devoted to the development of the system.

CENTRAL BANKS

The next agency is that of Central Banks. These Banks were expected to raise a, decent share capital and tap local deposits, to meet the needs of societies within these respective areas adequately and without delay, and to undertake the supervision of societies affiliated to them and financed by them and give the latter guidance and advice in the management of their affairs. Only when they were not in a position to give loans to their affiliated societies were they expected to approach our Bank for financial assistance. This ideal has, however, not been realized as yet by any of the District Banks, although some Banks are trying their level best to attain it. Your Board are of opinion that till the existing Central Banks or at least a large percentage of them are near the attainment of the goal it is much better not to take up the work of start new Central Banks. "Hasten slowly" ought I believe, to be the motto of the Department in this matter, for unnaturally forcing the growth of these institutions may in the long run do more harm than good. This was the advice offered to us by Sir George Lloyd at the last Provincial Co-operative Conference. He said "while applauding the efforts of all to establish local Banks and to attract local capital I would impress upon you the necessity of making sure of every step before advancing still further. Success and sound finance are not the children of speculation and I am therefore confident that all those concerned with the Co-operative Movement will at the present time steer a careful course."

MODEL FINANCIAL ORGANISATIONS.

In the absence of strong Central Banks in all areas the Board have been discussing measures which would place the financial organization on a more businesslike and responsible basis so that the financial needs of the agriculturists who are members of Primary Societies can be met adequately and promptly, and the resources available at present to the Movement can be put to the most effective and efficient use. A right solution of these problems is essential not so much in the interests of financial institutions like ours, but mainly in those of the rural population of this Presidency, which form the backbone of this province as well as of every other Indian province, and among whom a state of acute economic stagnation is noticeable. Apart from lack of education this stagnation is due mainly to the absence of arrangements for the adequate and timely financing of the great industry of agriculture, and secondly, to the lack of a businesslike and efficient organisation for the disposal of agricultural produce. The present arrangements in both these respects are either imperfect or defective and your Board have been anxious to assist in devising some machinery at all important centres of co-operative development either in the form of independent Banks, branches of District Banks, or branches of your Bank, which will provide prompt and adequate finance and facilities either directly or indirectly the sale of agricultural produce and the purchase of agricultural requirements. In this connection, I may refer to the opening of a branch of the Islampur in the Satara District. It will be the Board's endeavour to develop this branch into a model financial organization for the compact area which it is intended to serve

CONCESSION AND LOANS.

There are two other directions in which your Board is prepared to help the Movement. As you are aware your Bank has been fortunate enough to obtain a concession from Government in the form of a guarantee on the long term debentures raised by it. The grant of this facility was insisted on as it was strongly felt that the problem of rural finance was incapable of solution without the command of capital for granting loans to agricultural societies so as to enable them to undertake schemes of debt, redemption and projects of agricultural improvements for the benefit of their members. The resources at the disposal of your Bank for the grant of long term loans were freely availed of during the early years and when with the upsetting of the money market consequent on the Banking crisis and the outbreak of the war it was found impossible to raise additional Debentures your Board decided to restrict this facility to a certain extent. Though the money market has not yet resumed its normal aspect, the Board are prepared to set apart funds on a liberal scale for financing societies for these purposes. But the grant of such loans presupposes closer scrutiny of the financial position of applicant societies and more detailed examination of their demands. These can be done only if local agencies or special officers are available for the work and this problem of co-operative finance requires the adoption of a bold and active policy for its solution.

I need not say much about the development of other forms of co-operation. There is a bright future before consumers' co-operation and also a certain amount of scope for producers' co-operation, especially in the direction of stimulating the revival of small and cottage industries. It is, however, a question how far and on what lines this Bank should financially assist these novel forms of Societies, for the Board feel, and this is natural looking to the origin of the Bank, that agricultural resource societies have a primary claim on its funds.

TRIBUTE TO MR. EWBANK.

Before I close I may on behalf of the Bank pay our tribute to Mr. R. B. Ewbank, who was till lately Registrar of Co-operative Societies for this Presidency. Even though it may be too early to judge of all the good work that he did for the development of the Co-operative Movement in this Presidency, both in his official and personal capacity, it is but right that we should recognize the valuable assistance that he rendered to your Bank during his term of Registrarship. This he was able to do because he thoroughly appreciated the aims of the promoters and realized most of the difficulties that lay in their way.

Mr. Mehta paid an eloquent tribute to Mr. V. L. Mehta, the Manager of the Bank for his work, before proposing the adoption of the report.

The report was passed and the dividend declared.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kimi Maru left Singapore for Bombay on 8th instant, and is due here on 19th instant, at daylight.

FAMINE IN PURI DISTRICT.

NUMEROUS DEATHS FROM STARVATION.

AMAZING CALLOUSNESS OF LOCAL OFFICIALS.

MR. GANDHI'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar, member, Servants of India Society, Bombay, who was deputed to investigate conditions in the famine-stricken villages of Puri District has submitted the following report:—

I came here on the 27th April last being deputed by the Servants of India Society and Mahatma Gandhi to enquire into the extent of distress existing in Puri District and the sufficiency or otherwise of measures adopted by Government and Public to relieve the same. I went out in the District on the 29th last and returned to-day after about 100 miles road journey, one-third of it by Kutcha road and the remaining by village tracks. The report is as follows:—

The year 1918-19 was one of general scarcity for almost the whole country, including Orissa. Puri District is noted for its deficient and ill-distributed rainfall and, in addition to that, for its liability to inundation from the rivers forming branches of the Mahanadi and which overflow their banks. The District Board had to open rice depots last year for supplying coarse rice to the people to enable them to withstand the exorbitantly high prices which went upto 6 Bengal seers per rupee. On the top of such a bad year came the floods in the rivers in August last, bursting the embankment of Kushabhadra, which flooded a portion of the district between that river and Bhargavi and covering a tract about 150 square miles. The water was 10ft. in the deepest part and stood for a period of from 1 to 6 weeks. Not only was the Monsoon crop thus washed away, but the untimely rainfall of November last spoiled Autumn crops also. Thus the cultivators and labouring classes were reduced to a condition bordering on penury and extreme destitution.

PRIVATE RELIEF.

Oriya peasantry is by nature feeble and timid, due to continuous tyranny since the 16th century by Afghans, Mugals and Marathas. Besides this the cultivating class is extremely poor living always on the verge of starvation. Though the public opinion in the town of Puri is not strong and robust, the public had in May 1919 in a public meeting asked Government to declare famine then. It was in March last that the Hon Mr. Gopabandhu Das brought the distress his district into prominence in the Bihar Legislative Council by showing pictures of famished people and sample herbs and powdered rice husk which the afflicted people used as food, and by asking for a total grant of Rs. 2,00,000 for their relief. But absolutely nothing was done for the relief of suffering people by Government. In the meantime some non-official relief by free distributation of rice was given by the Puri Famine Committee and by the exertion of Rai Bahadur Sakhi Chand, Police Superintendent of the District, in his private capacity and of Hindi Natya Samaj of Calcutta. An Orphanage and Hospital for the Homeless have also been since opened by the Rai Bahadur in Puri and which are now overflowing. The servants of India Society had deputed Mr. L. Sahu with some funds for aiding the Non-Official relief work in the beginning of March last.

GOVERNMENT RELIEF.

The Commissioner of Orissa Division last visited the affected area in a merely cursory way in March last and did not think that the situation was at all serious, as represented by the Public and the Press, and he mentioned in the Legislative Council that the picture drawn by the Hon. Mr. Das of popular distress was overdrawn. As a result of this difference in the two estimates, Official and non-official, Sir Edward Gait, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, visited the afflicted area on the 7th of April last. This had a good effect as regards the relief of prevailing distress, though much has not come out of it as people expected. Gratuitous doles of rice and cooked food is given to about 5,200 persons from six central villages and a Deputy Collector is appointed on special duty for this work. But the quantity of rice doled out to each person is less than that prescribed in the Famine Code, (40 tolas instead of 60 and 50 tolas to males and females respectively) and more centres of relief are required to be opened to relieve many more afflicted villages. Village works are as necessary for the sustenance of life of able-bodied persons as rice doles are for the emaciated and famished. The area affected by severe distress is roughly speaking 250 sq. miles, the number of villages over 400 and the population about a lac and a half, out of a total population of ten lacs in the district. A comparatively larger percentage of the population affected requires relief than elsewhere, as the prosperous class of tillers of land or artizans that are not in need of relief is much smaller than at other places.

LOSS OF LIFE.

In the meantime famine has done its work by taking a heavy toll of human lives. Every village howsoever small, (and in this tract villages consist of only 10 to 100 houses each) has lost a few men varying from 3 to 4 to dozens and in on case 75, due to sheer want of food. Lepers, beggars, and wandering members of the population have fallen an easy prey. Children and old persons have succumbed in numbers and even youths have been sacrificed to this calamity. I have not here mentioned anything about desertion of home by men and women and also children, perhaps to die as wanderers. If relief by Government had not been so long deferred the loss of human lives would have been much less. I am not in a position to say accurately what the total loss has been. I have visited 40 villages in my 8 days' tour and on enquiry in those villages I have been able to gather that about 440 persons died of starvation in these and a few other villages about which I got reliable record. On this basis of computation I can roughly guess the total loss of life at 1500 at the lowest estimate. I had the misfortune to see one famished man dying in my camp at Nimapara in my presence and another in a village dead a few hours ago and not removed for cremation. Three members o fthe Non-official Famine Enquiry Committee of Puri counted as many as thirteen human skulls with several skeletons outside a village of 60 houses, which had a very heavy mortality of as many as 27 since August last. In the village of Sutan, only 16 miles off from Puri, as many as 60 to 80 are said to have died since the August flood, an we had the misfortune to count as many as 28 human skulls in the cremation ground on the day of our visit.

POLICE MUDDLE.

In case of a possible distress, some of the preliminary measures of enquiry and preparation to meet it are the submission of periodical reports by the Police Department on (1) Wandering of any needy, starving persons; (2) any unusual increase of mortality, and (3) cases of starvation or severe want.

(Vide clause 34 of the Bihar Famine Code, 1917.) In the case of a population of 2,750 persons included in a group of villages found total mortality due to all causes during the first four months of this year at 183 per mile, though there has been no epidemic. Is this not sufficient indication of the existence of extraordinary distress and that due to want of food, irrespective of police reports? Again about half of this number was said to have died by starvation only as per statements made by Police Chowkidars who record vital statistics. Moreover all police subordinate have an impression that they will be held responsible for all deaths by starvation and therefore they show all such deaths as not due to want of food, but to any ordinary disease, as fever, cholera or dysentry. As matter of fact the Famine Code enjoins on them to report cases of want and starvation, and perhaps to save themselves the trouble of reporting them they seem to have made almost [redacted] observed in numerous cases, that [redacted] all starvation deaths as ordi[redacted] and thus mislead Government and the [redacted] into a false belief of good condition of the people and indirectly cause deaths of poor innocent creatures by stopping timely action being taken for their protection.

PRIVATE CHARITY WANTED.

Even at the present moment deaths due to starvation are not absent or uncommon. To prevent any further loss of life gratuitous relief should be given to at least three times the present number, and in every village instead of in a few central villages public works should be liberally opened to provide work for able-bodied. But private charity also should come to the assistance. It is a very disgraceful sight to see a woman of 40 or 50 dressed in rags up to her knee, or a girl of 12 or 14 dressed in a mere *langotee*. To cover such naked persons, to give milk to dying babies, to set the house in order of those who have deserted their homes, to take care of famine-orphans, and to set the people again on their legs, a large amount of money is needed. It is hoped that rich Bengal Zamindars and others who have Estates in Orissa, Marwari merchants of Calcutta and the ever-generous millionaiers of Bombay will send their mite to Babu Jagabandhu Sinha, pleader Puri. A sum of about one lakh of rupees is not much for private charity to assist this practically uncared-for and unfortunate district.

MR. GANDHI'S APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, May 12.

In regard to the wide-spread distress reported from the Puri District in Orissa Mr. M. K. Gandhi, who was responsible for deputing Mr. A. V. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society to examine and report on the prevailing conditions there, writes:—

Orissa in spite of its enjoying the honour of having one of the greatest places of pilgrimage viz., Jagannath Puri, appears to be a God-forsaken country. For, even whilst India is pulsating with a consciousness of national life, we know little of Orissa. For most of us, it is a mere geographical expression. Not being a centre of modern education, it has not produced the modern type of workers and, therefore, nobody knows whether the people of Orissa are happy or unhappy. For months past an Orissa friend has been trying to interest me in its problems. He has for the last few weeks been telling me that there is practically a famine in the land. In a little village containing 59 families numbering all told 411 men and women, recently, 11 infants, he says, died for want of nutrition. Altogether 58 deaths have taken place owing to starvation. 61 have abandoned the village and those who are left are mere skin and bone. They have neither food nor clothing. Women, being insufficiently clad, will not leave their homes and some are living on grass and leaves. I was not prepared to believe this terrible story. I felt that before making a public appeal there should be some authentic information to be placed before the people. I, therefore, approached the Servants of India Society for lending Mr. A. V. Thakkar's services. His fitness for the work cannot be questioned, for he has qualified himself for it for years by such kind of investigations. My request was readily granted and the following is the substance of what he has to say after a week's stay in the Puri District of Orissa.

Mr. Gandhi then gives the letter of Mr. Thakkar, substance of which has already been known to the public, through his (Mr. Thakkar's) statement to the Press, which appears above.

Mr. Gandhi concludes:

Mr. Thakkar's letter speaks for itself. I hope that the cry of distress coming from Orissa will not be heard in vain and those who can, will not fail to contribute their quota.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

MEMORIAL IN BOMBAY.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL SUGGESTED.

In connection with the approaching visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, a meeing of the Bombay Citizens' General Committee was held at the Corporation Hall, Bombay, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas presiding.

Mr. Nauroji M. Dumasia, one of the Honorary Secretaries, said they had met there that day to appoint an Executive Committee and to receive suggestions as to what form the permanent memorial of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit should take. There was a general desire that there should be a permanent memorial of the historic occasion.

DR. ROW'S MOTION.

Dr. R. Row moved "That an Executive Committee, consisting of the members named, with power to add to their number and with the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas as Chairman, be appointed to make arrangements for a fitting reception to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and to raise a permanent memorial of the visit".

Dr. N. N. Katrak seconded the proposition.

The Chairman said the general feeling in the city was that they should have a permanent memorial of the occasion of His Royal Highness' visit. He was sure the idea of having an hospital for children and women would prove a very popular one.

WANTED A CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Sir Stanley Reed said they should have a Children's Hospital as a permanent memorial of the visit. The Children's Ward in the Sir J. J. Hospital had very limited accommodation and was overcrowded. Such an hospital was a prime necessity in connection with the Children's Welfare Work launched by Her Excellency Lady Lloyd, and there was no work or object which could commend itself more to the sympathy and support of the general public.

Mr. H. P. Mody said it was not possible there and then to pronounce an opinion as to what form the memorial should take. He suggested that the Secretaries should consider all proposals that might be made and then put forward three or four alternative suggestions. This would be the right course to adopt and then the General Committee would be able to pronounce an opinion.

HOME FOR BEGGARS SUGGESTED.

Mr. A. Greville Bullocke said the Bombay Presidency Trades' Association wished to suggest the permanent memorial should take the form of a Home or Refuge, sufficiently endowed, for the reception, maintenance and possible instruction of some of the worst cases of deformed and crippled beggars whase places of birth could be traced to have been in the Bombay Presidency. The members of the Royal Family were well-known for their sympathy for the poor, and it was peculiarly fitting that any scheme to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness should take the form of helping those who were incapable of helping themselves.

Mr. Mirza A. M. Khan said the Secretaries thought that if they stated to the public the form of the memorial there would be greater support forthcoming. They came to the conclusion that the best thing would be to have a Children's Hospital, but they also thought it would be a good thing to take the public into confidence before they finally decided what form the memorial should take. They, therefore, decided to receive suggestions in the matter before coming to a final decision.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said the suggestion made by Sir Stanely Reed was an excellent one, but he thought the question of deciding upon the form the memorial should take should be deferred until they got a definite sum of money in hand. They should first know what amount would be available and then they could decide the form of the memorial.

NEED OF CONCRETE PROPOSAL.

Sir Stanley Reed said his experience was that if they put before the public a concrete proposal they gave money more generously than when there was no definite appeal made to them.

The Chairman said the Hon. Mr. Phiroze Sethna wished him to announce that he had received from Government House two cheques, one of Rs. 25,000 from Mr. Navroji Dumasia, and the other of Rs. 7,000 from Mr. Birla. Mr. Sethna had, out of this, invested Rs. 30,000 at a good rate of interest. Continuing, the Chairman said he wanted them to understand clearly that the resolution gave power to the Executive Committee to decide what form the memorial should take, and no further reference by the Executive Committee to the General Committee was necessary in the matter. The resolution empowered the Executive Committee to make arrangements for the reception and to decide the form of the memorial. The Executive Committee would take a note of suggestions but the final decision would rest with them, and no further reference, it was understood, was necessary to the General Committee.

MR. NOBLE'S PROPOSITION.

Mr. M. A. J. Noble moved:—"That all suggestions that may be put forward hereafter by members of this Committee or by members of the general public may be submitted to the General Committee which may be called, within a week or a fortnight, and the suggestions may thereafter be considered."

Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth, seconding the proposition, said it was too large an order to give to the Executive Committee to decide the final form of the memorial. They should invite suggestions from the public because it was from the public that they were going to get the money. The suggestions, when they come, should be further considered by the General Committee.

Mr. Navroji M. Dumasia said one disadvantage of this proposition would be that they would not be able to go to the public for money for a long time. The Executive Committee was representative of all communities and all shades of opinion. He thought the idea of having a Children's Hospital would prove a popular one.

Mr. Noble's proposition was then put to the vote and lost.

DR. ROW'S PROPOSITION CARRIED.

Dr. Row's proposition was carried unanimously.

N. W. RLY. STRIKE.

NO FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

EARLY SETTLEMENT EXPECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 11.

The N. W. Railway strike which, it will be remembered, originated with the dismissal of seven men from Carriage and Wagon shops has now spread to the traffic staff with the result that several passengers trains have stopped and bookings have been restricted. The following is an authoritative account of the strike so far as it relates to the traffic department of the railway. There appeared to be no movement among the traffic staff during the early part of recent troubles with the Carriage and Wagon and Loco. men. Till the evening of the 4th May the traffic men turned up punctually and work was carried on regularly. On the morning of the 5th, the menial staff at Lahore who were on night duty and should have been relieved at about 7-30 in the morning, but the reliefs did not turn up in most cases and the night men went off duty. A few men who did turn up ran away shortly afterwards. No explanation or communication was made to the Station Master or other officials on duty. The signal cabins were manned by the European staff of the Signal engineers department and probationary plate-layers. Other men were got to work at the station and the labour corps sent a detachment to assist. The Traffic department thus managed to carry on the work and passed the limited number of trains that came into force from that date. The train service was however reduced owing to shortage of Loco power. On the 6th after the audit clerks went out, some signallers and junior station clerks also left work. But many men remained and with reliefs and volunteers, work was managed and the Telegraph office and booking were kept going on. Men were sent in from other districts and the organisation of the station improved. On the 8th relief was afforded by Sappers and Miners from Sialkot. Some of the clerks in the Traffic Manager's office showed signs of agitation on the 8th and threatened to stop work. They were reasoned with and addressed by the Officers but notwithstanding this about one quarter of the men on the line side and about half the men on the claims side left work at one p.m. on the 10th instant. The senior men both at the station and in the offices are standing by and carrying on the work. The feature of present trouble is that a number of coolies who are not Railway servants but ply for hire, for the public were also induced to leave work and thus put the public to great inconvenience.

SIR GEORGE BARNES' ARRIVAL.

Sir George Barnes has arrived in Lahore in connection with the Railway strike. Col. Waghorn, President, Railway Board is also here. There has been no further developments in the strike situation and an early settlement is expected.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION'S REPRESENTATION.

LT.—GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 12.

The Indian Association, Lahore, made a representation to the Lieut.-Governor on 9th instant through its president Lala Lajpat Rai regarding the railway strike. The following reply was received on the 10th instant from the private secretary to his Honour the Lieut.-Governor:—

"I am desired to express thanks of the Lieut.-Governor for your letter of yesterday and to say that he fully shares with your Association the desire to see the present railway strike ended. He has for some time past been in consultation with the railway authorities on the matter and he has to-day caused a communique to be forwarded to the press showing the steps which the railway are prepared to take with this. He trusts that the important announcement made by the railway administration may have the desired effect, but he will in any case continue to give the subject his careful consideration and suggestions made in your letter will be duly borne in mind.

A RUMOUR DENIED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 12.

The following press note has just been issued by the Agent, North-Western Railway:—

"We understand that the rumour, which was prevailing in Lahore on the afternoon of May 11th, that the Railway employes at Multan, Gujranwalla and Badamibagh had joined the strike, is unfounded. Though a few menials at Shahdara have refused work and some of the less important traffic and loco. staff are on strike at Ludhiana, work is being carried on without difficulty."

Mr. F. A. Hadow has been confirmed in his appointment as Agent, N.-W. Railway.

REFORMS UNSATISFACTORY.

NEW ACT NECESSARY.

PUNJAB'S AGONY.

MR. MADHAV RAO'S ADDRESS.

(From our Special Representative.)

DHARWAR, May, 11.

The President elect of the First Karnatak Conference broke journey at Hubli and was a guest of Mr. Subbarao Byhatti, chairman of the Reception Committee. Mr. Madhao rao and Mr. Subbarao, accompanied by a large party of Hubli delegates and members of the Reception Committee arrived at Dharwar station at 5-15 and were received by Mr. V. B. Joshi, Chairman of the Managing Committee and other members of the Reception Committee. There was great enthusiasm and the station platform was thickly packed by citizens of Dharwar. There were all classes of people except the Lingayets who were conspicuous by their absence. It appears they are sore over the failure of the people here to elect a Chairman of the Reception Committee from their community, and the popular attitude towards the question of communal or favoured representation for the Lingayats. Tremendous ovation greeted Mr. Madhaorao on his stepping out of the carriage. Among those present were Messrs. Joshi, Sabnis, Nargundar, Kulkarni, Karigurdri, Dikshit, Midvedkar, and others. After some prominent workers were introduced to the President elect the whole party was treated to refreshments at one of the waiting rooms. The President-elect was conducted to the carriage amidst cheers and enthusiastic cries of "Vandematram." The President-elect was taken in procession through the city. Roads were lined by crowds of men and women and the President-elect was greeted enthusiastically at several points en route. Many citizens stopped the procession to garland the President-elect and offer him pan and attar. Mr. Madhavrao is the guest of Jahgirdar Heblikar.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

In the couse of his Presidential Address delivered at the First Karnataka Conference held at Dharwar on the 12th instant, Mr. V. P. Madhavrao said:—

The Reform Act has been condemned by the Congress "as inadequate, unsatisfactory and disappointing." In my view it is utterly unworkable and far from taking us to the promised goal, it is fraught with possibilities of much evil and suffering to the country. With the predominant position given to the official or bureaucratic element in the provinces and exclusion of all popular control in the Central Government and with communal representation all-round, scope is given for perpetual strife, for violence on the popular side and repression on the official side, and for the country being plunged into misery and disorder.

PUNJAB ATROCITIES.

We have a foretaste of this in the Punjab atrocities. They have revealed to us, the real spirit and character of the Rule in India. It is frankly autocratic and despotic with the unchecked and irresponsible ascendency of an alien bureaucracy and the utter subjection and helplessness of the people against the unbridled brutal and lawless exercise of power by the ruling race. There is no use in appealing to parliament or the British nation who are preoccupied with their own concerns and do not understand the true state of affairs here, knowledge of which is in many cases withheld from them or presented in a distorted form.

I would invite your attention to the following considerations. Unlike previous conquerors and rulers, the British do not settle in the country. The Pathans were the rulers for some generations, but in course of time they amalgamated with the other inhabitants and when the Moguls invaded the country, a joint resistance was offered by the Hindus and Pathans. The English use the country as offering carreers for their youth and re-sources for exploitation by the commercial classes of their country. They make their fortunes and retire to their country with their pensions and profits. For making their position secure, it is necessary to retain and strengthen their ascendency which at times they do not hesitate to assert by the exercise of brute force even when such exercise is attended with inhumanities and brutalities. Suppose the British had settled in the country and formed part of the population and lived as neighbours of their victims would there have been the indiscriminate slaughter as at the Jalianwala Bagh, or the unfeeling and brutal arrest, handcuffing or cruel treatment in transit and in the Jail of Municipal commissioners, lawyers, graduates of English Universities and barristers-at-law, not to mention other respectable inhabitants and all the degrading flogging and crawling inflicted on un-offending and innocent people? If the people had control over the public purse would our rulers have misapplied the people's taxes in preparing bombs, armoured cars, and aeroplanes to be used in killing them? Again if the people had a voice in questions of defence would the tax-payers' money have been diverted to subsidising the Nepal Government and thereby securing the services of mercenaries to over-awe the people and keep them in subjection and make the country safe for British exploitation? The people are slowly awakening to the real bearing of the new reforms which are intended mainly for the perpetuation of the asendancy of the ruling class and keeping the people divided by giving them class and communal representation and withholding all control over the purse, over defence, and law and order from them. In this honourable task, they will have the support of the seceders from the National Congress who may eventually develop into the Rai Sahib Sri Ram Sud and Malik Saheb Khan of Punjab fame, (see para 19, page 159 Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Punjab Sub-Committee of the Indian National Congress) and will thus be able to hoodwink the good people "at home" and also the other nations and make them believe that their wonderful reforms have been accepted by the people of India.

I reserve for another occasion my impressions of the procession of Native Indian troops at the Peace Celebration, of the treatment of these troops at Hampton Court and when out sight-seeing, and a statement of what I heard about the views of an English gentleman engaged in commerce in India about the objects and effect of the Punjab atrocities, statement of what I gathered in my visit to the Kangra Valley after the Congress and my conversation with a domiciled European in the north about the motives for the high-handed doings in the Punjab.

I also reserve what I have to say about the different ideals of the West and the East and the ideas of Englishmen about the sacredness of women as contrasted with the presumed ideas of Indians on the subject which led to General Dyer's orders about crawling, flogging, kicking the crawling men with boots and striking them down with the butt-end of Rifles.

LESSONS OF THE AGONY OF THE PUNJAB.

The agony of the Punjab will have been undergone in vain if the Congress contents itself with recommendations for the recall or punishment of the chief actors in the tragedy and does not insist upon the present bureaucratic irresponsible system of Government being abolished and the people given control over the public purse, over the army, over defence and over law and order. Otherwise the present evils will be repeated in an intensified form with the support of the new allies of the bureaucracy. Under the new Act, the unquestioned ascendency of the ruling race will still be maintained and Indians of all classes, creeds and races whether prince or peasant will be in the position of the proletariat, the disinherited of the earth, with no freedom, with their rights and liberties at the mercy of the foreign bureaucracy. Just turn your attenion again to what has happened in the Punjab.

The civil servant whose capacity and virtues have been extolled by the statesmen of England and sung by poets like Rudyard Kipling and whose infallibility and indispensibility are articles of faith with the Parliament is supposed to be the Ma bap—father and mother—of the people committed to his charge whom the masses look up to protect them in times of trouble and safeguard their lives and liberty. He is supposed to enter into their feelings, understand their wants and act the part of earthly providence to them. The great virtues of courage, initiative and readiness of resource are taken to be inherent in Englishmen and are further cultivated in their public schools and colleges. An English atmosphere is necessary for acquiring these virtues and an Indian, who is supposed not to possess them by heredity is sent to England to get charged with them before he could be admitted to the Indian Civil Service. This is the theory but what is the fact? This wonderful father and mother of the poor heathen knows so little of the feelings of the people and their customs and manners, that he takes alaram at their coming to him in a body with their complaints, runs to the cantonement, takes shelter behind the British troops and hands over the whole administration to their charge and actually watches his confiding children being subjected to indignities and cruelties which a normal minded parent would rather die than see inflicted upon them. Who knows but that next time, when a similar crisis occurs what with the unchecked control of the bureaucracy over the taxpayers' money, he may not ask to be furnished with a military escort and armed with all the appliances of modern warfare such as tanks, poison gas and liquid fire in addition to those that have been employed during the Punjab disturbances so that be may be the better able to carry out his amiable proposal, "You have committed a bad act in killing the English." "The revenge will be upon you and your children."

EVILS OF ONE RACE RULING ANOTHER.

All this is due to one race trying to rule another without its consent. The English are a good people passionately fond of liberty and just in their dealings with others. They are a "Nation of heroes" as Mr. Lloyd George said at the Mansion house speech. I have great admiration for them and my relations with them have been of the happiest character. I have seen something of the British soldier also and have always thought well of him. He is like his civilian brother fair in his dealings, never cruel except under drink and disposed to be friendly and even affectionate to children. His instincts are however blunted when, under his officers, he is made the instrument of the brutalities, such as those in the Punjab, which have scandalised the whole civilised world. Ruling an alien race is not good to Englishmen either. It must and has reacted on their character and before it is ruined altogether it will be good in their own interests as well as in the interests of the subject population to unburden themselves of the cares and responsibilities of governing a distant alien people and leave them to fashion a Government for themselves according to their own ideas of what is best for them, of course not inconsistent with the status of India as a free and equal partner in the British common-wealth. We can in that case pay full compensation to them for loss of patronage and loss of opportunities of exploitation.

A NEW ACT NECESSARY.

But this is a counsel of perfection. What is of immediate importance is the repeal of the present Reform Act and the passing of another act giving real responsible Government to the people and towards this we must bend all our energies.

When a better scheme is devised for us, one of its essential features will nave to be the formation of provinces on a linguistic basis.

Mr. Madhavrao proceeded:—The change that has taken place, as I said, is wonderful. Even the Panchamas in the country know what all these reforms are about.

The dissemination of ideas has been possible only because people have a common language and as is the case with religious subjects, matters of conduct and social life, knowledge of politics is also conveyed direct to the masses in spite of their illiteracy by means of public lectures delivered in the vernacular. The idea of 'Swaraj' or self-rule has captured the popular imagination and the people listen to lectures on politics with the same devotion and interest as they do to performers of Hari-kathas.

The new "apparition" of the Non-brahmin movement is practically confined to the city of Madras, its birth-place, and is not much heard of in the rural parts.

All this is due to the speaker being able to address the people in their own vernacular. And in order that the masses may follow the discussions in councils and take interest in politics and use the votes properly and in the interests of the country, it is absolutely necessary that the proceedings in the Council should be conducted entirely in the vernacular of the province. It is only then that we will secure true Representative Government and avoid power falling into the hands of oligarchies, aristocracies, and plutocracies. The point need not be laboured further.

KARNATAK.

After referring at length to the grouping of provinces on linguistic basis, the speaker continued:—

Karnataka was ruled by renowned kings, was the birth place of religious leaders, and founders of Kingdoms and Empires and was the scene of the great Lingayet movement which had for its aim the uplift of the depressed classes and giving them the benefit of Aryan culture. Karanese is a highly cultivated language and its literature can hold its own in comparison say with Telugu.

If then, Karanataka is to play the part assigned to it in the political reforms now granted and partake of her full share of Indian National life, leaders must bestir themselves without loss of time, as they have a much more difficult task before them in their Province than their brethren in others. Otherwise Karnataka will be a heavy drag on the chariot of Indian National progress.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION

DISREGARD OF CORONER'S ORDERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 11.

When Mr. Sircar, Acting Coroner was holding an inquest yesterday, one of the assistants of Major Sinha, Police Surgeon giving evidence stated that under the verbal orders of Major Sinha he held a postmortem examination over the body of a Hindu lad in connection with whose death the inquest was held. The Coroner addressing the jury said that owing to the non-attendance of Major Sinha, several inquests had to be postponed for his evidence and he was summoned to attend the court on Thursday and Friday last which he did. He served Major Sinha with an order under section 18 of the Coroner's Act directing him to hold postmortem examinations himself. Addressing the clerk of the court, the Coroner said:—Let a notice be issued on Major Sinha to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for disobedience of an order of the court under section 174 I. P. C. The Coroner said further that he had passed an order under section 18 of the Coroner's Act because the jurymen had expressed a desire that they would like to have expert medical opinion in cases that came before them. He had also requested Major Sinha to obtain the permission of Government for his exemption from attendance in court.

ELECTIONS AND MADRAS NATIONALIST ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 11.

With reference to the resolution of the Standing Committe of the Nationalist Association inviting candidates for the forthcoming elections, Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar, editor of the "Hindu" desires to say that he most emphatically disapproves of the resolution.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 12.

A special meeting of the Calcutta Corporation will be held on Friday next when the Hon. Mr. Phelps will move asking for the appointment of an Official Commission of fifteen Commissioners to consider the reference from Government regarding the loan of the Town Hall for accommodating the reformed Bengal Legislative Council. Another business of the meeting will be to confirm the resolution passed by the Finance Special Committee that an application be made to Government for sanction to raise a loan of Rs. 62,50,000 bearing interest at 5½ per

U. S. AND PEACE WITH TURKEY.

AIMS OF AMERICAN LABOUR.

PLEA FOR BRITISH LEAGUE OF FREE NATIONS.

The India Information Bureau of New York sends the following for publication:—

Increased activity on the part of the labouring classes to secure greater justice and equally strong opposition by the employing classes against all such efforts is the dominant note struck in the news of the past weeks.

The most recent evidence of labour's growing dissatisfaction is to be seen in the general strikes which crippled industrial life in two distant countries as Portugal and Denmark. In the United States there are likewise ominous indications of a general strike. With labour in such a ferment, it is not surprising that reactionaryism should become unbounded.

UNITED STATES.

No better indication of the extreme rear of the governing classes that the cause of the labour will triumph can be found than in the action of the New York State assembly in ousting five Socialist members from the State governing body. The proceedings against the duly elected Socialist representatives have no precedent in the history of representative government. That such extreme action could be taken is inceivable in a government founded on the principle of representative organization. Such action is an official acknowledgment of the great fear for the future of autocratic government. Proceedings have been directed not only against Government officials (the five expelled Socialists), but also against all members of Radical organizations, and especially the Communist Party of America. For being a member of the Communist Party, one Harry Winitsky was recently sentenced to five to ten years' imprisonment. This is but one of numerous cases of arrests and convictions.

Concomitant with these activities is the effort to suppress revolutionary tendencies through legislation of an ameliorative nature; such is the significance of the passage of numerous rent bills, to prevent rent profiteering which within tht past year, has become intolerable. The agitation against rent profiteering has aroused State officials to action. But the results achieved have been quite contrary to the object—that of lowering rents. It has been made legal instead, for landlords to increase rents 25 per cent.

The Governor has advocated the raising of a fund of $50,000,000 to be used for construction of buildings.

In spite of retrogression by the Government, labouring groups are moving forward toward their goal. Through strikes, through political action, and by education, they are exhibiting their determination to secure justice.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR.

One of the most severe strikes in the history of New York is that of all harbourmen on railway ferries or freights. The complete walkout of the men, who are demanding and eight-hour day, resulted in the cuppling of all ferry and freight service. Danger of a shortage in food supplies was evinced by some officials. The strikers are firm in their resolve not to return until their demands have been granted. Not only the strike method, but the political weapon as well, has been adopted by labour groups to enforce their demands.

One of the most significant developments within the week has been the formulation by the American Federation of Labour (the largest labour body in the world, and embracing 4,500,000 members) of a definite labour programme. The occasion for the declaration is the coming presidential campaign in which the members of the Federation have been urged, by their President, Mr. Samuel Gompers, to defeat all candidates who are indifferent or hostlie to the people's interests and to the aspirations of labour. In enumerating the campaign principles, Mr. Gompers points out that one of the worst evils is the high cost of living. The statement reads:—

It is a demonstrated truth that the cost of living has advanced more rapidly than have wages. We urge the deflation of currency; prevention or hoarding and unfair price fixing, establishment of co-operative movements, operated under the Rochdale plan; making accessible all income-tax returns and dividend declarations.

(2) The establishment of a system of Government credits is urged, whereby labour might borrow at low rates of interest to build their own homes.

(3) a graduated tax upon all usable land which is not actually cultivated is recommended.

(4) Government ownership and operation of all public utilities including wharves, docks and shipping, should be placed in effect for the interests of the general public.

(5) The right of teachers to organize must be recognized.

(6) The development of the merchants marine under Government control should be continued as a vital need.

Following this declaration of principles, the American Federation of Labour formally opened its campaign by holding meetings throughout the country, "to cement the organizations into an efficient functioning machine." Members have been urged to secure co-operation of sympathetic farm organizations. The appeal reads:—

We urge every worker to use the ballot to advance the principles for which labour stands. Then there will be no question in future as to the power of all the people to achieve their just demands.

With all these efforts, the value of education has not been lost sight of. One of the most gratifying examples of labour activities in the educational field is observe in the extensive programme of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union. The report of the Union's activities was recently published, and gives an exhaustive picture of the educational activities for the past year. The following brief will serve to illustrate the nature and scope of the work.

The need for educational work among the Union-members was vividly emphasized by the fact that many of the workers entered factories and mills before they had an opportunity to develop personality, and to acquire some useful knowledge.

Educational activities were begun when an appropriation of $1,500 was made by the Central Union for the starting of classes. Lecture work was undertaken in co-operation with the Board of Education.

A WORKER'S UNIVERSITY.

In 1916 the Union voted to appropriate $5,000 for educational activities, and a committee of five was appointed to take complete charge. From this plan the extensive undertakings of the present year have developed with amazing rapidity. At one of the New York City schools a Workers University has been established with classes in labour problems, English and grammar, psychology and various other subjects Realizing the difficulties which accompan any plan of the workers to study after performing tedious mechanical labour, th University has arranged its courses on Saturdays and Sundays, when there is n work.

Another branch of the educational activities is the Unity Center. Six centers have been established in public schools in various sections of the city. Realizing that no teacher can be successful in the education of workers who does not understand and sympathise with them, the Centra Union takes grea care to select only those who are vitally interested in the labour movement.

The objects of the educational activities are to give the individual opportunity to express himself and to make him better acquainted with the labour world of which he forms a part that he may develop a sense of responsibility for his organization.

In addition to class and lecture work, th Central Union also arranges concerts and theatrical performances. Several summer vacation homes have been purchased by separte local unions, and these form the recreational part of the educational programme.

Thus, hand in hand with reactionary opposition goes the constructive work of labour.

IRELAND.

Within the past week Ireland has proved a sharper thorn in the side of Great Britain than ever before. The occasion for this latest apprehension has been the approach of Easter Sunday, which marks the anniversary of the 1916 rebellion, in which many prominent Irish patriots lost their lives. Fear of a new revolution led the British Government to completely garrison the country. Specific indications of the rebellious spirit which exists have been numerous, within the past month. Most startling of all the news from Ireland was that of the murder of Magistrate Alan Bell. So strong is the belief among the Irish in the United States that the entire affair was staged deliberately to prejudice public opinion that protest meetings were called, and resolutions adopted voicing the disapproval of American citizens at a mass meeting of various Irish societies and labour unions in New York City, following the publication of the news about the assassination of Magistrate Bell. A resolution, embodying the protests of the audience contained the following appeal to labour in England, was passed:—

"We call upon the British Labour Party and Trades Union Congress to convene a special conference of their respective bodies for the purpose of immediately declaring a general stoppage of work in the British Isles to compel the evacuation of Ireland by British troops, and hereby form ourselves into a permanent committee of organization for the purpose of carrying out this resolution."

Official disapproval was also registered by the Senate of the United States of the British endeavours to deny Ireland self-government. This was revealed in a resolution passed by the Senate, which reads:—

"In consenting to the ratification of the treaty with Germany, the United States adheres to the principle of self-determination and to the ressolution of sympathy with the aspirations of the Irish people for government of their own choice, adopted by the Senate, June 6, 1919, and declares that when such Government is attained in Ireland, a consummation it is hoped is at hand, it should promptly be admitted as a member of the League of Nations."

Eamon de Valera, President of the Irish Republic", following the action of the Senate, sent a cablegram to Arthur Griffith, Acting President, which read, in part:—

"Our mission has been successful. The principle of self-determination has been formally adopted in an international instrument. Ireland has been given her place among the nations of the world, by the greatest nation of them all."

PORTUGAL.

Revolutionary clashes indicate that the Soviet idea is taking stronghold of Portugal. Building trades workmen in annual convention adopted a resolution favouring "a revolutionary general strike." Many strikes going on in Lisbon are attended by a good deal of violence. The usual reaction to such sentiments is seen in the quartering of troops in Lisbon, and in the stringent enforcement of the espionage system, which aims to keep revolutionists out of the country.

RUSSIA

Russia's latest move in the solution of her problem is the offer of new peace terms to the Allies. The provisions of this latest offer are:—

(1) Recognition of the Soviet Republic of Russia.

(2) Recognition of the right to develop, unhindered, the Soviet experiment in Russia.

(3) Agreement on the part of Soviet Russia not to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries.

(4) Resumption of economic relations.

(5) Disarmament of the Red Army as soon as peace is assured.

(6) Decognition by the Soviet Government of the former Russian Government's debts and loans as well as the interest thereon.

TURKEY.

President Wilson made his first formal appearance on the stage of the Turkish problem, when he sent his reply to the Allied invitation that the United States participate in the Turkish peace negotiations. His reply strikes this dominant note—that thus far the Turkish peace negotiations have been conducted largely, if not solely, for the purpose of territorial and commercial aggrandisement on the part of Great Britain, France and Italy.

The President makes this declaration that a settlement of the Turkish problem will not be sanctioned by the United States unless it grant American citizens and American corporations in Turkey rights and privileges enqual to those granted to citizens of other nations.

The note also reveals the fact that Mr. Wilson disagrees with the Allies in their plan of settlement, not only of Turkey, but of Armenia, Arabia and Thrace. He suggests that final disposition be held in abeyance and that the method of ultimate disposition by the Great Powers be adopted. This would mean that the United States might have a voice in the final settlement.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The recent news about the elections in South Africa, which indicate a complete victory for General Smuts (but also indicate that a spirit of independence is still existing among the Boers) is the occasion for a lengthy comment on the feasibility of a British League of Free Nations, by one of the New York dailies. The editorial says in part:—

"One of the causes of the discontent at the association of South Africa with the British Empire is the belief that South Africa has been exploited in recent years by profiteers in England. We do not know what may be the truth concerning the grievances alleged by the South Africans against the English, but it is significant that their dissatisfaction with the British Empire is worrying British leaders. The embarrassment of the British Empire in this respect is more than appears on the surface. If Britain could bring herself to recognize and anticipate, with good grace, the inevitable, she has, within her own Empire, a nucleus of a League of Nations. The glory of the British Empire as a laboratory of experiment for a successful League of Nations, in which England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Egypt, India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa are independent, equal associates, sovereign each with respect to the other, and voluntarily associated would exceed the glory of an Empire, very much expanded, that is based on force."

INDIAN ARMY SERVICES.

QUESTION OF RETENTION OF RANK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 11.

From enquiries which have been received by various departments of Government it appears that considerable doubt exists among gentlemen who served during the war, either in the British or Indian services as regards the conditions under which military rank may be retained by officers on the terminations of their commissions or on ceasing to be employed. It has been decided therefore, to issue the following communique for the information of all concerned.

An officer of the British Regular Army, the Indian Army or the Indian Medical Service holding a permanent or temporary Commission whose service has been satisfactory throughout shall, on the termination of his commission or on the relegation to employment be granted permission to retain the rank equivalent to his substantive rank irrespective of how long he may nave held such rank. If, however, he held higher acting or temporary rank during the war for an aggregate minimum period of six months or his service on the active list is terminated as the immediate result of sickness or wounds caused in or by the service, while holding higher acting or temporary rank, he will be permitted to retain the rank equivalent to such higher acting or temporary rank. Regular officers and officers holding permanent Commissions in the special reserve or the territorial force cannot be considered for the grant of rank in respect of any higher acting or temporary rank held by them during the war. Liability to recall to duty in time of emergency or relegation to the general reserve, will not, however, debar an officer from the grant of higher rank of retirement. The rules regarding retention of rank have a retrospective ernst from the commencement of the war and they supersede the rules regarding the grant of temporary rank which were sioned in 1917 with the exception that officers who have held the appointment of Brigadier-General during the war may be granted the honorary rank of Brigadier-General on retirement provided they have held the appointment for a minimum aggregate period of six months. No orders have yet been passed with regard to the future conditions of service in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers. It is hoped, however, an early announcement will be made regarding this question generally and incidentally with regard to such matters as retention of rank in the case of officers who have rendered approved service during the war whether on relinquishment of their Commissions on appointment to the reconstituted reserve. Claims for retention of rank or for the grant of higher rank should be submitted to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India supported by authenticated statements of service and relevant documents except in the case of officers of the medical service whose claims supported as above should be submitted to the Director of Medical Service, Army Headquarters.

A public meeting of Marathas was held at Mevji Shet's Wadi, Chinchok on the 7th instant at 8-30 p.m., when the aims and objects of the All-India Maratha Conference were explained to the audience. Mr. Vienare a mill-worker was in the chair.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 10th.

		Bales.
Total Days' Sales at Liverpool		5,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp.		"
" " Sales of East Indian		150
" " Imports Sakeles		"
Mid. Americans Spot Moderate Inquiry		27.67
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		37.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time)	July	38.10
	Oct.	35.59
	Jan.	34.15
New Orleans 9 a.m.	July	35.09
	Oct	35.45

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 10th.

Months:	To-day's price.
May	25.63
June	25.40
July	25.13
Aug.	24.85
Sept.	24.37
Oct	23.89
Nov.	23.49
Dec.	23.04
Jan.	22.84
Feb.	22.60
Mar.	22.36
April	22.12

Tone :—steady.

Liverpool, May 11th

Months:	To-day's price.
May.	25.40
July.	24.89
Oct.	23.80
Jan.	22.76

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool. May 10th.

M.G. Bengal Good	12.75
" " Fully Good	13.50
" " Fine	14.00
" No. 1 Oomras Good	18.25
" " " Fully Good	19.25
" " " Fine	19.85
" Broach Good	21.10
" " Fully Good	21.60
" " Fine	22.10
" Scinde Good	12.37
" " Fully Good	13.32
" " " Fine	13.82

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 11th

Futures at New York July	37.91
" " Oct	35.65
" " Jan.	34.09

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 10th.

Rents 3%	57 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	61 1/2
" 2 months hence	60

Closing Tone of Silver:—Contrintal selling —India & China buying Steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th ultimo.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	6 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6 7/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7
" " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	107/6
Interest day to day loans	4 1/2
" 7 days market loans	5 3/8
Telegraph Transfers	2/1 3/4
Consols 2½%	48 1/4
Rupee Paper 3½%	65 1/4
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	59 1/2
Government Securities 3 %	55 1/2
Ex. On London at Paris, France	60.32

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£73
Hongkong Bank	£116 1/2
National Bank	£54

WAR LOANS.

London, May 10th.

Funding Loan 4 %	£70 1/4
Victory Loan 4 %	£79 1/4
5 %	£84 7/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 10th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs. Paid	94
Australian—61lbs. Paid	96

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Sellers	£43
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex Ship May June sellers	£37
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship Apl.-May quote but Firm owing to Exchange	£44
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) June-July Buyers	£38½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) May-June Sellers	£15½
Coria Rapeseed:—May June Sellers	£41

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£111
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£101½
Copper Braziers	£169
Yellow Metal	18½
Hard Spelter	57
Corrugated Sheets	£56½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Value	86
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Value	87
Do. Do. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Value	88

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers	2/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe May	2/1½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 12.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 445 for Fully Good Broach July-August and fluctuated between Rs. 444½ and Rs. 443. At about 3 p.m. the price declined to Rs. 441½, and there was little further change until the close, the closing rate being Rs. 440½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 441, declined to Rs. 437 and closed as under.

For Ready cotton the enquiry has been only moderate.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	478
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug.	476
Fully Good Bengal	May	217
" "	July	236
Fine Oomras	May	288
" "	July	308

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARDS,

QUOTATIONS, 12th MAY 1920.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	May	221
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	July	239
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April-May	487
Fully Good M.G. Broach	July-Aug.	"
Fine M.G. Oomras	May	302
" "	Jul-Aug.	312
Good M.G. Southern	May-June	"
" "	July-Aug.	"

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super-fine.	Fine	F G	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	"	253	228	215	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab	"	252	228	208	"
M.G. Oomras No. 3.	359	329	260	"	"
Central P. No. 1	405	380	335	"	"
M.G. Central No. 2	385	360	315	"	"
M.G. Broach	"	510	490	475	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 11th May 1920.

Cotton	22 458	Bales.
Wheat	3 750	Cwts
Linseed	4 684	"
Rape etc	7,750	"
Gingellyseed	757	"
Poppyseed	313	"
Groundnuts	Nil.	
Castorseed	856	"
Rice	3,557	"
Myrabollams	3 270	"
Cottonseed	13 923	"
Mowraseed	Nil.	
Gram	1.628	"
Jewar	1.060	"
Maize	Nil.	
Barley	1 323	"
Sarbree	597	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 12th 1920, 5-30 p.m.

Ready	Basis/ Terms:	Rail Delivery
	Rs a p	Rs a p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	65 0 0	9 8 0
" " Cawnpore 76-80	63 0 0	8 12 0
" Kaisari Benga	62 0 0	8 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 6 0	12 14 0
" Cawnpore	12 4 0	12 12 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	13 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	15 8 0	16 0 0
" Thin	15 0 0	15 8 0
Teilseed, White 85-15	90 0 0	....
" Gajai 75-25	85 0 0	....
" Gajai 50-50	80 0 0	....
" Black	70 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	18 0 0	18 12 0
Groundnuts	88 0 0	....
Mowraseed	8 8 0	....
Barley	45 0 0	....
Castorseed	56 0 0	11 8 0
Forwards	Rs a p.	
Wheat May	9 4 6	
Linseed May	16 3 9	

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 12th 1920.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	2 1 0
Bank Demand	2 1 1/16
Doc Acceptance 2m/s	2 3 1/4
Do Demand	610
Americas Dollars	252
Hongkong	199
Shanghai	282 1/2
Japan	1.5
Singapore	168 1/2

Market Steady.

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, May 12th.

Rates per lb

	Rs. a p
Davids No. 16	1 1 0
Shapurji No. 10½	1 0 6
Currimbhoy No. 12½	1 0 6
Shapurji No. 64	0 12 3
Japan No. 40/1	3 3 0
Do. No. 42 2	3 0 6
Do. No. 2/40	3 0 0

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 11th May 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m

Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.771 Inches.
Temperature of Air	86.0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.7 "
Dew Point	74.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.694 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	3.0 "
Maximum temparature of Air	91.4 "
Minimum do. do.	81.6 "
Central Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW.
Movement of Wind	512 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock :—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still	
	May	h.	m.	ft.	in.	May	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed.	12	m	5	44	4	12	m	11	14	19	11
			6	37a	24	0				
Thu.	13	m	6	5	25	3	13	m	0	54	19	7
			1	55a	25	8			0	43a	20	0
Fri	14	m	1	0	27	2	14	m	9	6	16	5
				7a	25	1			7	54a	19	6
Sat.	15	m	9	2	26	3	15	m	2	35	17	3
			8	52a	26	9			2	58a	19	6
Sun.	16	m	9	2	27	7	16	m	3	18	18	1
			9	2a	28	2			3	43a	18	8
Mon.	17	m	10	40	28	9	17	m	4	0	14	10
			5	17a	27	9			4	36a	17	11
Tues.	18	m	11	27	29	9	18	m	4	23	3	11
			11	17a	28	2			5	24a	17	6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 12 (Wednesday)	6h. 6m.	7h. 4m
" 13 (Thursday)	6h. 5m.	7h. 5m.
" 14 (Friday)	6h. 10m.	7h. 2m.
" 15 (Saturday)	6h. 9m	7h. 2m.
" 16 (Sunday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 3m.
" 17 (Monday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 3m.
" 18 (Tuesday	6h. 7m.	7h. 4m.

Phases of the Moon :—

Full Moon	1920 April. 3d.	4h.	24-7m. p.m.
Last Quarter	" 11d.	6h.	54-2m. p.m
New Moon	" 19d.	8h.	18-1m. a.m.
First Quarter	" 25d.	6h.	57-5m. p.m

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 12

S S Freinfels, Meckinon, Glasgow.
S S Ivy, Woods, Busreh.

May 12.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

S S Shinzui Maru, Camamoto, Kobe, etc
S S Skuld, Gabrielson, Bangkok.
S S Bankura, Horley, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Koweit for Red Sea Port.
Steamer Kildonan Castle for China.
Steamer Berlin for London.

S S Freinfels :—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Freinfels, 3,545 tons, Captain J Meckinon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, with a general cargo.

S S Ivy :—The steamer Ivy, 337 tons, Captain A Woods, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with ballast.

S S Shinzui Maru :—The Japan Line steamer Shinzui Maru, 1,846 tons, Captain J Famamoto, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Kobe, etc., with a general cargo.

S S Skuid :—The F F Campbell Co's steamer Skuld, 649 tons, Captain Gabrielson, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

S S Bankura :—The B I S N Co's steamer Bankura, 1,904 tons, Captain G J Horley, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Busreh wia Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

May 12.

S S Morea for London :—12 rolls coir matting, Messrs D Haridas and Co; 300 bales hemp, D M Doongajee and Co; 100 bales hemp, M E Umrigar Bros; 16 bundles woollen carpets, Bontor and Co; 13 cwts liquorice roots, S D Bassons; 156 cwts turmeric, S D Bassons; 4,435 lbs mico, J A Begbie and Co; 24 cwts gum copal, C Janmohmed; 7 bales woollen carpets, F E Hardcastle and Co; 549 cwts Colombo roots, U Manilal and Co.

S S Morea for Marseilles :—200 bales cotton, V Jamnadas and Co.

S S Zepellin for Hull :—55,000 cwts cotton seed, L Dreyfus and Co.

S S Othello for Hull :—3,000 cwts linseed, The Bombay Co. Ltd.

S S Othello for Dunkirk :—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Chakrata for Roven :—500 bales cotton fly, Ralli Bros.

S S Chakrata for Antwerp :—280 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 4,001 cwts linseed, The Bombay Co, Ltd; 550 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S S Berlin for Hamburg :—4,000 cwts rape seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Berlin for Antwerp :—1,800 tons manganese ore, M B Kaisha.

S S Chakrata for Ghent :—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd; 379 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Capri for Genoa :—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Meichi Maru for Kobe :—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton, M Motilal and Co.

S S Heimei Maru for Kobe :—1,500 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, N Fathally and Co; 400 bales cotton, M Motilal and Co; 1,010 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 1,000 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.

S S Heimei Maru for Osaka :—200 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.

S S Heimei Maru for Yokkaichi :—400 bales cotton, Nishimaisu Trading Co; 200 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S S Heimei Maru for Nagasaki :—100 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co.

S S Heimei Maru for Hongkong :—85 cwts. sharkfins, 21 cwts fishmaws, H A Mohmed.

S S Shinzui Maru for Hongkong :—1 bale cotton twist, C Bomanjee and Co.

S S Shinzui Maru for, Shanghai :—12 bales cotton twist, C Bomanjee and Co.

S S Heimei Maru for Moji :—120 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S S Heimei Maru for Shanghai :—1,500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Kildonan Castle for Shanghai :—200 bales cotton twist, D Sassoon and Co; 275 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton yarn, The Central India S W and M Co; 4 cwts pistachi, J Essac; 75 bales cotton yarn, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co; 1,300 bales cotton, M and B Stern; 500 bales cotton, The Bombay Gas Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

May 11.

S S Hemei Maru from Kobe, Agents N Y Kaisha :—504 cases sulphur matches, 1,136 cases safety matches, 71 cases non-poisonous matches, 4 cases cotton socks, 9 cases cotton singlets, 15 cases paper fans, 1,322 cases glassware, 55 cases cotton undershirts, 23 cases paperware, 7 cases ironware, 10 cases tinware, 8 cases tin toys, 8 cases rubber toys, 6 cases sleeve links, 5 cases tin boxes, 161 cases enamelledware, 10 cases rubber goods, 334 bales grey cotton sheeting, 5 cases wooden boxes, 57 cases glass bottles, 59 cases empty glass bottles, 49 cases umbrella furnitures, 14 cases cotton hosiery shirts, 7 cases imitation gold leaves, 6 cases tin mirror boxes, 270 cases porcelainware, 12 cases locks 15 cases locks with key, 5 cases brass burner, 7 cases cycle accessories, 8 cases som rings, 128 cases toys, 7 cases copying books, 31 cases brassware, 348 cases school slates, 27 cases canned and bottled provision, 30 tubs soys, 8 cases aluminiumware, 9 cases cotton pints, 8 cases Indiancaps, 45 cases earthenware, 10 cases brass tumbler, 47 cases cotton goods, 6 cases brass rings, 11 cases metalware 20 cases camphor oil, 56 bags potato starch, 20 bundles isinglass, 9 cases hanging lamps, 12 cases metal stands, 8 cases antimonyware, 7 cases cigarettes cases, 6 cases aluminium spoon, 400 bales shirting, 110 cases aluminium circles, 9 cases glass phial, 42 cases metal whistle, 10 cases brass stamped butts, 26 cases antimony whistle, 30 cases slate pencils, 5 cases menio pencil, 146 cases brass circles, 22 cases gasu gloves, 5 cases small lamp, 285 bales cotton drills, 99 bales grey cotton drills, 150 bales cotton yarn, 38 cases dhoties, 8 cases enamel basins, 35 cases glass chimney, 10 cases porcelain tiles, 7 cases stationery, 268 bundles straw board paper, 5 cases umbrella tubes, 50 cases naphthaline, 6 cases buckles, 11 cases metal polish, 103 cases electric wire, 115 bundles napkin paper, 318 bundles straw boards, 36 cases rubberware, 17 cases printing ink, 20 bundles malacca canes 22 bundles iron round bars, 2,299 bundles rattans, 459 bundles planks, 22 bags cubebs, 52 bags long pepper, 30 slabs (in, 537 bags betel nuts, 5 cases gambier, 32 cases quinine, 10 bundles sandalwood, 100 bags green peas, 300 bags sago flour, 61 bags nutmeg in shell, 6 cases mace, 13 boxes mace, 5 cases silk goods.

S S Lanka from Calicut, Agents East India Steam Navigation Co. :—154 bags copra, 1,981 bags cocoanuts, 65 joothas cocoanuts, 3 cases umbrella materials, 5 bags kachuram drugs, 22 bags pepper.

A NEW LEAGUE AT DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, May 11.

A new association styled the National League with Mr. Sayyid Mohamed Mir, pleader as President and Mr. Islamullah Khan, honorary magistrate as secretary has been formed at Delhi with the object of acting as mediator between the public and Government and obtaining redress for public grievances when necessary by constitutional and legal means and looking after political and economic, industrial commercial and agricultural welfare of the country.

SALE OF REVERSE COUNCILS.

PROTEST FROM MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 11.

At a public meeting held under the auspices of the Madras Mahajana Sabha and the Provincial Congress Committee with Mr. Jamal Mahomed in chair, resolutions protesting against the sale of Reverse Councils and condemning the policy of Government in maintaining the restrictions on free import of gold were passed. Another resolution expressedan emphatic disapproval of the attempts made through the Government of India to impose any scheme of Imperial Preference, on this country and demanding the appointment of an Imperial Commission to suggest the best means for securing to India fiscal freedom and to devise effective tariff arrangements for promotion and effective development of Indian industries.

CO-OPERATION AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you kindly publish the following in your paper.

Your readers are aware that the pressing need of our time when every thing is growing dearer and dearer every day is the democratic control of the necessaries of life.

In order to satisfy this need, it is the duty of every educated man to try to organize the people belonging to the same caste, or living in the same locality or working in the same place. Only such organizations can effectively improve the material well being of their members by having recourse to the co-operative movement. Not only that but it is also equally true that no modern movement qualifies the people for self-government so much as does this one. By creating states within states it makes the people self-reliant and by combining thrift, honesty, and business tact it affords a practical solution of the problems which the poor have to face at present.

A beginning has been made in this direction at Elphinstone Road, Parel. A co-operative credit society which was put in the "A" class after the first government audit has been working in the locality for about three years, thanks to the untiring efforts of Messrs. C. G. Appuswamy and C. V. Venkateswaran the two enthusiastic secretaries of the societay. Recently a co-operative store has been registered and a Cooperative Laundry has been worked up.

It need [illegible] be said that all these efforts will bear fruit only when they are backed by the inhabitants of the locality. I therefore appeal to all public spirited men of the locality who are keen on improving the lot of our people to take active part in the management of these Co-operative concerns and by vigorous efforts to make them successful.

(1) If people join these societies by hundreds.
(2) If volunteers come forward to manage their affairs in their leisure hours.
(3) If well to do persons deposit small sums of money in such societies.

and when once success is achieved such activities can be multiplied ad infinitum. The Milk problem, the housing problem, and other problems concerning the material welfare of the people can only be solved when such societies are successfully managed by the people themselves. When people understand that self-reliance is the only road to success the dream of a co-operative republic is certainly not far off.—Yours, etc.

G. N. SALANABUDDLE.

17, Javeri Building,
Parel Bombay.

COOPERATION IN BARSI.

(From a Correspondent.)

The annual meeting of the Barsi Credit Co-operature Society and Union was held on Sunday last under the presidency of Mr. G. P. Sulabhe. The report was read by Mr. V. D. Dharmadhikari, the secretary. The report may be summerised thus :—The total number of shareholders in the Society during the year under report was 618 and the share capital was Rs. 28,110. The amount of deposits with the Society during the year was Rs. 102,896-15-6 Debts were advanced to individual members and societies to the amount of Rs. 53,300 and Rs. 24,000 respectively and the interest realised during the year came to be Rs. 10,465-2-4. The expenses for the working of the Society amounted to Rs. 6363-7-10 leaving a net profit of Rs. 4,256-12-10. Dividend will be given to shareholders at 9 3/8 per cent. and Rs. 650-2 will be credited to the building fund and Rs. 1,064-3-10 will go to the reserve fund. One month's pay has been given to the staff as bonus. After the report was read resolutions were passed appointing office bearers for the next year. Mr. Sane the indefatigable Chairman of the Managing Committee then proposed a few alterations in the rules and explained to the audience their necessity. The proposals were ultimately passed. Mr. Sulabh and the President made a few practical suggestions for the better working of the Society and expressed his satisfaction at the fact that people had begun to take greater interest in such representative institutions. A vote of thanks to the chair proposed by Mr. Vaidya brought the proceedings to a close.

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The most powerful but harmless nervine tonic producing startling results, immediate and permanent, in cases of debilitated and worn-out persons, both young and old married or unmarried. Price Re. 1 per phial.

PILES TABLET.

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Rapidly reduces the quantity of urine, renders the urine and blood sugar-free, reduces the specific gravity, allays thirst and invigorates the system. Price Re. 1 per phial.

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Shirts (neglige Soft) .. Re. 1-8 per doz.
" (Dress) .. .. " 3 " "
" (New) .. .. " 3 " "

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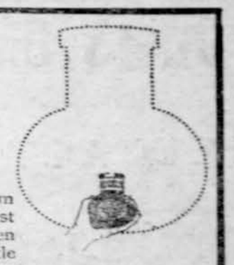

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Fine Old Glenlivet Whisky ..	...Rs.	4-4-0 Bot.
Peter Walker Beer ...	,,	0-12-0 Bot.
Best Ceylon Tea ..	,,	1-4-0 Lb.
Supari Tooth Paste ...	,,	0-14-0
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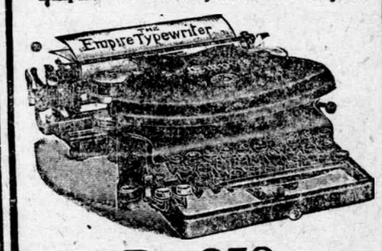

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PAPER FAMINE.

600 PER CENT. ADVANCE IN PULP PRICES.

DEVELOPING EMPIRE RESOURCES.

A complimentary luncheon to Mr. Stanley Cousins, Director of Messrs. Albert E. Reed and Co., paper makers, and the Imperial Paper Mills Company, was given in mail week, at the Connaught Rooms by friends in the paper trade and associated industries on the occasion of his 50th birthday.. Lord Burnham presided.

In proposing the health of Mr. Cousins, the Chairman described him as the most popular man in the paper trade, and recalled the fact that it was from the offices of the "Daily Telegraph" that Mr. Cousins had his first introduction into business life 37 years ago. He was responsible for an output of not less than 4,500 tons of paper a week, which meant not less than 6,000 tons of raw materials Many concerns claimed a part of his allegiance, but he had been equally faithful to all, and his character made him universally respected and popular. The uses of paper were always increasing, and the paper trade was tending more and more to claims its place among the staple trades, not only of this country, but of the whole Empire.

WORLD SHORTAGE.

There was at present what was termed a paper famine, due to a real world shortage. What was happening was pregnant with meaning for those who believed that, although we could not perhaps, ever be self-sufficient in the British Empire, we ought to be able to draw much more largely than we did on the output of the great Dominions beyond the seas. It was difficult to see, with the increasing use of paper for all sorts of purposes, now the supply could be made up, unless the resources, particularly of the Dominion of Canada, were utilized to a far greater degree. There was not likely to be for many years any effective competition from Germany in the paper trade. The mere fact that Italy had had to draw upon the West for its paper, instead of upon Austria, had contributed to the present scarcity and tended to raise prices to their present level. It was "up to" the leaders in the paper-making industry to do all they could to interest the whole commercial community in the development of our resources in what was a prime necessity of civilized life. It would be their duty soon to set themselves in downright earnest to developing the paper resources of the Empire.

For years to come there was likely to be a stringency which would react more prejudicially on the whole of our national life. No newspaper man could look without a good deal of fear at the coming years, which were likely to prove almost too heavy for smaller people to bear, and which might mean the end of many publications that had had an undoubted value as contributing to the efficiency and knowledge of the people, and might seriously handicap free access to information. Therefore they welcomed the fact that they had at the head of the industry a man of such proved enterprise and public spirit as Mr. Cousins. He did not like to call him the paper Colossus, as the term might be considered uncomplimentary, but any statue to him ought to be in compressed paper. (Laughter.)

After the toast had been drunk, Mr. Cousins was presented with a silver tea-service.

INCREASING WORLD DEMAND.

Mr. Cousins, in responding, said his connexion with Fleet-street went back to 1834, when his grandfather was made a partner in a firm of banknote engravers. Speaking of the situation in the paper industry, he said that before the war we consumed and exported from this country 33,000 tons of paper and boards weekly, of which two-thirds were manufactured in this country. It was largely because paper was "dumped" here by Germany, which kept prices so low, that most British makers had not the heart to go ahead with new enterprises. We were now "up against" a world shortage, which was likely to last for some time, because, as far as he could see, as quickly as pulp mills were put down the world demand for paper would be increased. Unless they went ahead with pulp propositions speedily the price was bound to keep up, and he might say even go higher. The present quotations averaged just seven times pre-war prices for pulps alone, an advance of 600 per cent. He could not agree that this 600 per cent. was justified. If suppliers of raw material would be satisfied with a very handsome and substantial profit per ton, they could put their goods in at from four to four-and-a-half times pre-war prices. That would save the industry on raw materials alone, exclusive of the supply from our Colonies, nearly 12 millions a year, taking 1913 as a basic year for imports. When capitalized, the sum approached £230,000,000. That was the difference represented by a fair price and present-day quotations. The present foreign paper prices, however, to-day exceeded the British price by from £16 to £20 per ton.

He questioned if the Government would allow this state of things to continue. In addition to our present importation of pulp, amounting to about 720,000 tons dry weight per annum, our Colonies could supply us with a further 150,000 to 200,000 tons, and it only required enterprise to accomplish this at comparatively small cost, which would give a good yield for the investment. It was in the paper manufacturers' interests to supply paper at low prices, because it was output they looked for, but it was impossible to do this with raw material sky-high. They alone could not grapple with the question of raw material. Everybody ough tto help by all the means in his power.

NEWSPAPERS' DIFFICULTIES.

Lord Riddell, in proposing "The Chairman," described Lord Burnham as one of the assets of the newspaper trade, without whom no good work went forward. With paper at the price of 5½d. a lb. there was a good deal of ground for the apprehensions which had been expressed by Lord Burnham and Mr. Cousins. He thought, however, that the people who ought to be apprehensive were rather their customers. (Laughter.) There were very few papers with a large circulation at the present time which were carrying on business at a profit. He meant that they were not carrying on business at a profit if they debited their paper at the current price of 5½d. a lb. That was a serious matter. He sometimes doubted whetner they were entitled to give the public the benefit of the stocks which they had bought at comparatively moderate prices.

He believed the shortage of paper would last for some considerable period. The stocks which were being sold the public at cheap prices would nave to be replaced, and he thought they would all find that a serious day of reckoning was coming. Therefore it behoved the newspaper trade carefully to consider its position. He thought the time had come for the users of paper to enter into conference with the paper-making trade to consider the question of raw material. If the price of paper continued at 5½d. a lb., and was going to rise beyond that figure, it was obvious that something would have to be done, and he would sugges to Lord Burnham and other leaders of their trade that perhaps the time had come when they should meet to consider this matter. The question was whether they were going forward blindly and before many months were over would be faced with such a serious position as would make them wish they had dealt with the situation earlier.

Lord Burnham, in responding said he hoped that some serious steps would be taken to put to those interested as manufacturers, mrchants, or consumers of paper, the question what ought to be done. Though he did not feel quite the extreme fears of Lord Riddell, it was desirable to see what ought to be done, in order that they could meet the present difficulties in the only way. This was by increasing the supply, and realizing that economic laws were justified in the long run, and that there was no way of getting round them.—"The Times."

"OFFICIAL IGNORANCE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—By to-day's Poona Express, I had to travel to Matheran and wanted three second-class tickets. I had a 100 rupee-note with me which I presented for buying the tickets, and the ticketclerk refused to take a hundred rupee-note on the most absurd excuse of having no change. I approached the Assistant Station Master who told me that my 100 rupee note being of Calcutta Circle, he was sorry he could not attend to my complaint. I told him that 100 rupee-notes were universalised, but he refused to believe me. It is a thousand pities that the Station authorities refuse to listen to the just complaints of second class passengers and still more pitiable that they should be happily ignorant of the universalisation of notes. I leave it to the public to judge what serious inconveniences the third class passengers would be undergoing when second-class passengers are refused hearing because of the blissful ignorance of the authorities.—Yours, etc.

H. P. SHAH.

A NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—For the last one week or more, there one hand-press roller lying idle causing grave nuisance to the public at large in the evening while taking a sea-side walk It is lying in such a way that the way to pass is quite blocked up and I have seen some ladies and gentlemen tumbling down very often in the darkness of night owing to the dim light of kerosene lamps of the Public Works Department. I have even heard some persons grumbling while passing there as to why it is kept there unnecessarily. Though a steam-engine has been brought now for the purpose, I do not understand why the hand-roller is still kept there for nothing. Will not the Public Yorks Department see to this and remove at once the roller thus removing the nuisance to the public?—Yours, etc.

F. B. L.

May 8.

A STEP FORWARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I request your favour for publishing the following:—"On the 8th inst. I witnessed a Hindu marriage ceremony at Surat. It was extraordinary on account of the addition of a meeting held by the school friends of the bride. The programme consisted of dialogues, speeches and recitations. What an encouragement this gave to the audience on the side of 'Girls' Education' was seen from the fact that largge sums were subscribed to the "Education Fund". If similar adduon were made in every marriage ceremony performed in India we can be certain of having advanced 'A step forward.'" Thankiug you anticipation.—Yours, etc.

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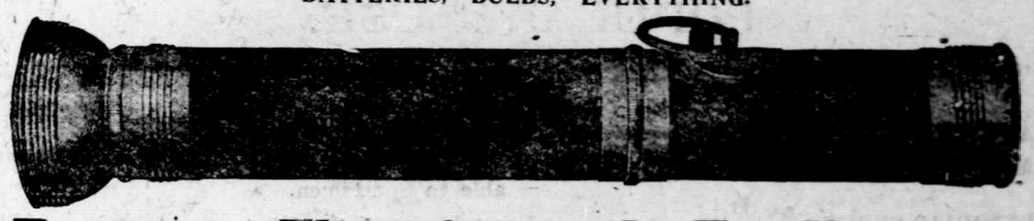

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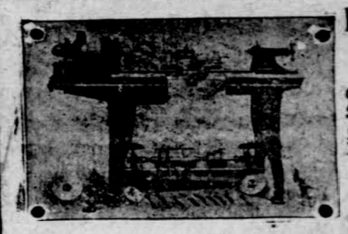

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